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Saskatchewan
Health

Annual Report
1979 - 1981

Saskatchewan
Health
Manpower

SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH MANPOWER REPORT

1979 - 1981

Policy Research and Management
Services Branch
Saskatchewan Health
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INTRODUCTION

This report provides information and statistical data on 30 health occupational groups in Saskatchewan which contribute professionally or technically to health services. It covers the time period 1979 to 1981.

For each occupational group, the following information is presented:

1. a definition of the occupation;
2. identification of professional associations;
3. identification of registration and licensing authority;
4. provincial legislation or act governing the group;
5. personnel data (eg. the number and geographic distribution of personnel in the province;
6. educational programs (eg. institutions providing training); and
7. special financial assistance programs (eg. bursaries).

Groups added which were not included in previous health manpower reports are:

1. Electrocardiographic technicians
2. Electroencephalographic technologists
3. Prosthetists and orthotists.

Data Sources of Report

The principal sources of data were as follows:

1. the revised edition of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980;
2. existing provincial legislation regulating the various manpower groups;
3. annual registers of the relevant professional associations or licensing bodies;
4. the Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System;
5. the Physician Mobility File;
6. Saskatchewan Continuing Education; and
7. the Personnel and Training branch of Saskatchewan Health.

The Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations and existing provincial Acts are the primary sources of functional definitions for the various health manpower groups.

Much of the personnel data for each manpower group is derived from the annual registers maintained by each of the relevant professional associations. The following points should be noted about the data:

1. all figures are current to December 31 of each year except where noted;
2. home addresses rather than business addresses are provided by the majority of associations, therefore the geographical distribution of manpower is based on home addresses;
3. geographic distribution of personnel are presented in terms of the regional boundary system of Saskatchewan Health, that is, its 10 health regions plus separate breakdowns for the cities of Regina and Saskatoon and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.
4. where registration or licensing is mandatory for employment, the number of persons registered or licensed in a field is a reasonably accurate reflection of the number of persons working. In cases, however, where registration or licensing is not mandatory, the numbers may understate the number of persons working;

The Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System is conducted semi-annually to collect province-wide information on the current number of established positions and vacancies for 28 groups of health personnel. In 1981, a total of 459 major employers of health personnel were surveyed by means of mailed questionnaires and follow-up telephone interviews. The overall response rate for the survey was 98 per cent.

The following points should be noted about the data:

1. manpower statistics reflect the number of personnel actually working as of December 31 of each year;

2. positions and vacancies are expressed in full-time equivalents. The number of full-time equivalents is defined as the number of full-time positions and/or vacancies plus one half the number of part-time positions and/or vacancies;

3. the category "medical practices" includes all medical offices where 3 or more physicians are in practice together. The category "dental practices" includes all private dental practices; and

4. all positions with Health and Welfare Canada are included under Regina City in the geographic distribution table.

The Medical Care Insurance Commission maintains the Physician Mobility File which provides most of the data on physicians in the report. Numbers include all physicians who register and have a payment agreement with the Medical Care Insurance Commission.

Saskatchewan Continuing Education is the source of the report's information on health manpower training programs and inter-provincial training agreements. Figures on enrollments and graduates refer to the academic year.

The Personnel and Training Branch of Saskatchewan Health provided the information on special financial assistance programs. Figures on bursaries awarded under provincial government bursary programs relate to the fiscal year.

Limitations of the Data

The following problems and limitations regarding the data collected should be noted:

1. Some registries list all members including those retired or inactive. Whenever possible these members have been excluded, but this was not possible in all cases as some registries have no means of differentiating active members from inactive members.

2. Registration or licensure is not required for some groups in order to practise, and in such cases, association figures generally underestimate the number of active personnel. The Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System is used as an alternative source of data for those health occupational groups lacking a formal membership association. Figures derived from the survey gave the number actively practising.

3. Where figures were not available for certain occupational groups in the calculation of the Western Canada personnel-to-population ratio, figures were taken from the Canada Health Manpower Inventory. Where certain occupational groups were not included in the other Western Provinces' manpower reports or the Canada Health Manpower Inventory and where there were variations in record-keeping of the members of the relevant associations among the provinces, personnel-to-population ratios were omitted.

4. Manual counts had to be used in most cases, therefore the factor of human error must be taken into consideration.

5. Unavailable and inexact data account for the variations in the presentation of personnel data for certain manpower groups.

GLOSSARY

The following definitions are provided in order to clarify the meaning of certain terms in this report.

Provincial Legislation

Under provincial legislation professional bodies may be granted authority and responsibility to regulate their own profession.

Manpower Supply

Number at start of year:

a) total number of licensed, certified or registered personnel in a particular health occupation; or

b) the number who are actively employed in health, excluding those in non-health applications of the occupation;

as of January 1st of that year or as of December 31st of the preceeding year.

Additions:

Total number of new personnel who have become licensed or registered or who have begun to actually practice in the province during the year. This includes:

a) new graduates of Saskatchewan training programs; and

b) number that have come from other provinces or have migrated from other countries; and

c) number of inactive provincial personnel re-entering active practice.

Attrition:

Total number of personnel who have ceased to be licensed or registered or who have ceased practicing in the province during the year. Attrition could be due to retirement, death, emigration or withdrawal from active practice.

Number at end of year:

Total number of licensed, registered or practicing personnel in the province as of December 31st of that year. The number is calculated by adding together the total number of new personnel during the year and the total number of personnel at the beginning of the year and then subtracting from that total the number of personnel lost through attrition during the year.

Covered Population

Total number of persons eligible for health benefits provided by the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan.

1979-1981 HIGHLIGHTS

Supply and Demand

* The supply of health personnel remained adequate in relation to established positions for most health manpower groups. Vacancy rates on December 31, 1981 were under 5% for all groups with the exception of dental hygienists, dental therapists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, psychiatric nurses and public health inspectors.

* The vacancy rate for registered nurses in Saskatchewan hospitals has remained fairly constant around 3% for the 3-year period.

* From 1979 to 1981, the vacancy rate for psychiatric nurses in the province has remained fairly constant around 8%.

* On December 31, 1981 employers reported high vacancy rates in established positions for physical and occupational therapists. For example, extended care facilities reported a 36.2% vacancy rate in established positions for physical therapists.

  Saskatchewan Health and extended care facilities reported vacancy rates of 25% and 60% respectively, in established positions for occupational therapists.

Medicine

* Medical Practice Establishment Grants

  This program was established in April 1979 for the purpose of providing an incentive to Canadian-trained physicians to locate in rural Saskatchewan. Under this program, the government will match community contributions of up to $15,000 to physicians establishing a first-time practice in rural communities. Four grants were awarded in 1979-80, none in 1980-81 and one in 1981-82. The program was amended in March, 1980 to include specialists. Grants up to a maximum of $25,000 are available to specialists who establish a practice in an area designated as being in short supply of their specialty. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 a total of 12 grants were awarded. All recipients thus far have been anaesthetists.

* Medical Extern Program

  The medical extern program began in 1979. The program enables medical students at the University of Saskatchewan between their third and fourth year to work during the summer in rural hospitals. Thirty, of the 35 externships available in both 1980 and 1981 were filled.

Dentistry

* Dental Practice Establishment Grant Program

Begun in 1976, the program makes grants available to dentists establishing a first-time practice in underserviced rural areas. There were 8 dental establishment grants awarded in 1979-80, 7 in 1980-81 and 5 in 1981-82.

* Dental Extern Program

The dental extern program was announced in March, 1980. The program enables dental students at the University of Saskatchewan between their fourth and fifth year to work during the summer in a rural dental practice. Fifteen externships were available in 1980 and 12 in 1981. Only 7 externships were filled in 1980 while all available externships were filled in 1981.

Training of Health Manpower

* Inter-provincial Training Agreements

In September 1980, a five-year training agreement was signed between Saskatchewan and British Columbia to provide 3 training places for Saskatchewan students in each starting class of the two-year prosthetic and orthotic training program at the British Columbia Institute of Technology, Burnaby, British Columbia.

On August 1981, a five-year training agreement was renewed with the Ontario government whereby Saskatchewan has secured 3 training places per year in the optometry degree program at the University of Waterloo.

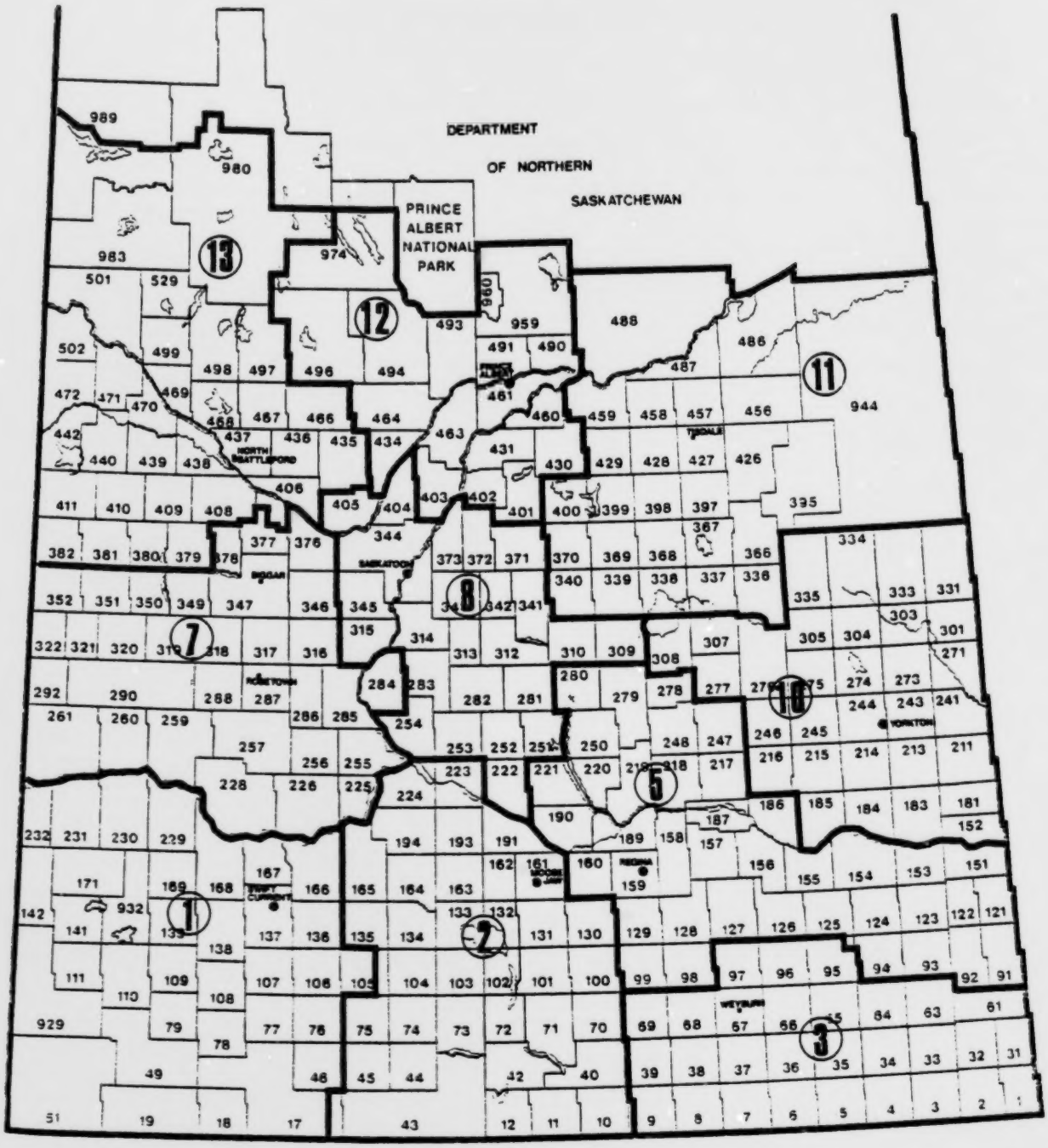
Existing inter-provincial training agreements have secured training places for Saskatchewan students in the nuclear medicine technology program at the Red River Community College in Manitoba, the occupational therapy program at the University of Alberta, and the dental mechanics program at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.

Legislation

* A new Medical Profession Act and a new Dental Therapists Act were passed in the 1980-81 session of the legislature. The most important changes in The Medical Profession Act relate to the qualifications for registration of physicians. The Dental Therapists Act has replaced the Saskatchewan Dental Nurses Act.

* The Registered Nurses Act was amended in 1981 to provide for the establishment of the Saskatchewan Nurses Foundation, which is authorized to receive funds and expend them for a variety of professional development activities in the nursing field, including post-graduate training and research.

HEALTH REGIONS



KEY TO HEALTH REGIONS

NO. 1 SWIFT CURRENT
NO. 2 MOOSE JAW - ASSINIBOIA - GRAVELBOURG
NO. 3 WEYBURN - ESTEVAN
NO. 5 REGINA RURAL
NO. 7 ROSETOWN - BIGGAR - KINDERSLEY
NO. 8 SASKATOON RURAL
NO. 10 YORKTON - MELVILLE
NO. 11 MELFORT - TISDALE
NO. 12 PRINCE ALBERT
NO. 13 NORTH BATTLEFORD

SUMMARY INVENTORY - HEALTH MANPOWER SUPPLY

Health category	Manpower supply Saskatchewan 1981	Ratio-to-population Saskatchewan 1981	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Audiologists & Speech Therapists	45	1: 22,016	50.0	2.0	4.0%
Certified Nursing Assistants	2,424	1: 409	1,236.0	18.5	1.5%
Chiropodists	7	1:141,535			
Chiropractors	72	1: 13,760			
Combined Technicians	152	1: 6,518	131.5	3.0	2.3%
Dental Assistants	582	1: 1,702	415.0	9.5	2.3%
Dental Hygienists	54	1: 18,347	40.0	12.0	30.0%
Dental Technicians	44	1: 22,517			
Dental Therapists	273	1: 3,629	214.0	22.0	10.3%
Dentists	306	1: 3,238			
Denturists	53	1: 18,693			
Dietitians & Nutritionists	112	1: 8,846	62.5	1.0	1.6%
Electrocardiographic Technicians	85	1: 11,656			

Health category	Manpower supply Saskatchewan 1981	Ratio-to-population Saskatchewan 1981	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Electroencephalograph Technologists	14	1: 70,767			
Health Record Administrator	68	1: 14,570	49.5	1.0	2.0%
Health Record Technicians	63	1: 15,242	77.5	2.0	2.6%
Medical Lab Technologists	692	1: 1,432	567.5	10.0	1.8%
Occupational Therapists	57	1: 17,381	47.0	9.5	20.2%
Operating-Room Nurses	217	1: 4,566	184.5	0.5	0.3%
Operating-Room Technicians	84	1: 11,794	73.5	0.5	0.7%
Ophthalmic Dispensers	107	1: 9,259			
Optometrists	89	1: 11,132			
Pharmacists	806	1: 1,229			
Physical Therapists	277	1: 3,885	146.0	22.0	15.1%
Physicians	1,450	1: 683			
Prosthetist & Orthotists	20	1: 49,537			
Psychiatric Nurses	920	1: 1,077	530.1	43.0	8.1%
Public Health Inspectors	77	1: 12,867	86.5	5.0	5.8%

Health category	Manpower supply Saskatchewan 1981	Ratio-to-population Saskatchewan 1981	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Radiological Technicians	264	1: 3,753	189.5	2.0	1.1%
Registered Nurses	7,913	1: 125	4,030.5	133.5	3.3%
Respiratory Technologists	21	1: 47,178	21.5	1.0	4.7%

AUDIOLOGISTS AND SPEECH THERAPISTS

Definitions

Audiologist

An audiologist provides diagnostic evaluation and rehabilitative services and conducts research related to hearing:

Administers air and bone conduction and other audiometric tests and examinations to determine hearing efficiency. Coordinates audiometric results with medical, social, behavioural and other diagnostic data. Evaluates total response pattern and acoustic tests to differentiate between organic and non-organic hearing loss. Plans, directs and participates in counselling, speech-reading and other rehabilitation programs. Acts as consultant to educational, medical and other professional groups. Conducts research in physiology, pathology, biophysics and psychophysics of auditory system, if required. Designs and develops clinical and research procedures and apparatus, if required.

(Source: No. 3137-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Speech Therapist

A speech therapist diagnoses and treats speech, language and voice disorders and performs related research:

Administers tests and observes patient to diagnose nature of disorder and to evaluate degree of impairment. Plans and conducts remedial exercises and programs to correct stuttering, abnormal articulation and other disorders. Provides speech training for patient with communication problems caused by cerebral palsy, surgical removal of larynx, hearing deficiencies or other impairments. Plans individual or group therapy in rehabilitation of communication disorders. Counsels and guides language-handicapped individuals and their families, teachers or employers. Acts as consultants to educational, medical, dental and other professional groups. Conducts research related to development of diagnostic and treatment techniques and procedures or design of apparatus.

(Source: No. 3137-114, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Speech and Hearing Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Neither registration nor a license is required to practice in Saskatchewan. Membership in the professional association is voluntary and not all practising personnel belong.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Audiologists and Speech Therapists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	47	50.0	2.0	4.0%
#1 - Swift Current	1	1.0	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	2	3.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	0	2.0	1.0	50.0%
#5 - Regina Rural	1	1.0	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	1	1.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	1.0	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	0	3.0	1.0	33.3%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	0	1.0	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	4	3.0	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	1	2.0	0.0	
Regina City	18	17.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City	17	14.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	1.0		
Out-of-province	2			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Speech and Hearing Association. Not all practising personnel are members.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Audiologists and Speech Therapists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	50.0	2.0	4.0%
Hospitals: Under 50 beds			
50-99 beds			
100-199 beds	0.5	0.0	
200+ beds	4.0	0.0	
Total hospitals	4.5	0.0	
Special care homes			
Extended care facilities	2.5	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health	22.5	2.0	8.9%
Saskatchewan Social Services	2.0	0.0	
Health and Welfare Canada			
Department of Northern Saskatchewan			
Regina City Health Department			
Saskatoon City Health Department			
Medical practices			
Dental practices			
Other - School Boards	18.5	0.0	

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Audiologists and Speech Therapists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	36	14	6	44	1:21,180	1:15,765	1:23,519
1976	44	4	5	43	1:22,080	1:15,237	1:22,118
1977[5]	43	4	4	43(1)	1:22,893	1:14,782	1:19,443
1978[5]	43(1)	1	5	39	1:24,885	1:13,642	1:19,178
1979	39	7	8	38(3)	1:27,907	1:12,363	1:17,983
1980	38(3)	5	2	41(2)	1:25,186	-	-
1981	41(2)	8	2	47(2)	1:22,016	1:12,094	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower in Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba, Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population - Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

[5] Revised from previous edition.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Audiologists and Speech Therapists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	44	44.0	1.0	2.2%
1976	43	43.0	-	-
1977	42	46.0	-	-
1978	39	48.5	1.5	3.1%
1979	35	51.5	8.5	16.5%
1980	39	54.0	5.5	10.2%
1981	45	50.0	2.0	4.0%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Speech and Hearing Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training program in Saskatchewan for audiologists and speech therapists.

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health has awarded Paramedical Bursaries as follows for out-of-province training:

Year	Total	New Students	Continuing Students
1978-79	6	2	4
1979-80	5	2	3
1980-81	6	2	4
1981-82	8	4	4

CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANTS

Definition

A nursing assistant provides nursing care for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and similar establishments:

Takes and records blood pressure, temperature, pulse and respiration rates. Applies dressings and administers injections, medications and treatments under supervision. Reports and records observations and symptoms indicative of change in condition of patients. Assists with admission and discharge of patients. Bathes patients, makes beds, and assists with rehabilitation procedures. Feeds and assists patients in feeding themselves. Answers call bells and patients' or visitors' inquiries, and performs other bedside services. Performs duties in operating room, outpatients, and other specialized areas, if required.

(Source: No. 3134-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Nursing Assistant Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Certification by: Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association,
2066 Retallack Street, Regina S4T 2K2

Provincial Legislation

The Registered Nurses Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. R-12).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Certified Nursing Assistants and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	2,520	1,236.0	18.5	1.5%
#1 - Swift Current		95.5	1.0	1.0%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg		73.5	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan		52.5	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural		24.0	1.0	4.2%
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	N/A	46.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural		8.0	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville		68.5	1.0	1.5%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale		80.0	2.5	3.1%
#12- Prince Albert		94.5	1.0	1.1%
#13- North Battleford		132.5	2.0	1.5%
Regina City		342.0	8.0	2.3%
Saskatoon City		202.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan		17.0	2.0	11.8%
Out-of-province	96			
Unknown				

N/A - Not available.

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Certified Nursing Assistants by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.[1]

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		1,236.0	18.5	1.5%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	251.5	5.0	2.0%
	50-99 beds	116.5	4.5	3.9%
	100-199 beds	178.0	0.0	
	200+ beds	519.0	2.0	0.4%
	Total hospitals	1,065.0	11.5	1.1%
Special care homes		30.5	0.0	
Extended care facilities		54.0	4.0	7.4%
Saskatchewan Health		12.0	1.0	8.3%
Saskatchewan Social Services		19.0	1.0	5.3%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan		11.0	1.0	9.1%
Regina City Health Department				
Saskatoon City Health Department				
Medical practices		43.5	0.0	
Dental practices		1.0	0.0	

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981. Positions exclude operating-room technicians.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Certified Nursing Assistants, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	1,952	377	154	2,175 (26)	1:434	1:384	1:329
1976	2,175 (26)	460	237	2,398 (33)	1:401	1:361	1:323
1977	2,398 (33)	322	239	2,481 (44)	1:394	1:368	1:313
1978	2,481 (44)	235	218	2,498 (32)	1:393	1:349	1:311
1979	2,498 (32)	252	298	2,452 (70)	1:410	1:364	1:307
1980	2,452 (70)	176	235	2,393 (91)	1:427	1:399	-
1981	2,393 (91)	269	142	2,520 (96)	1:409	1:395	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population - Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa Ontario.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Certified Nursing Assistants in Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	2,149	1,188.0	-	-
1976	2,365	1,150.0	26.0	2.2%
1977	2,437	1,202.5	19.0	1.6%
1978	2,466	1,285.0	20.0	1.6%
1979	2,382	1,207.0	22.5	1.9%
1980	2,302	1,246.0	28.0	2.2%
1981	2,424	1,236.0	18.5	1.5%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kelsey Institute (length: 40 weeks; 2 intakes/year)			
Enrollment quota	150	135	135
Actual enrollments	154	121	136
Graduates	131	103	110
Wascana Institute (length: 1 year)			
Enrollment quota	75	75	75
Actual enrollments	76	73	74
Graduates	71	76	73

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

CHIROPODISTS/PODIATRISTS

Definition

Chiropodist

The chiropodist practises that specialty of the healing arts that treats ailments or diseased conditions or deformities or injuries of the human foot, and includes examining or diagnosing or prescribing for or treating such disabilities, and massage or adjustment in connection therewith.

(Source: The Chiropody Profession Act, S.S. 1978, C. 326).

Podiatrist

A podiatrist diagnoses and treats diseases and deformities of human foot:

Diagnoses tumours, ulcers, fractures, skin and nail diseases and deformities, using blood analysis, urinalysis, x-rays, and other tests. Treats flat or weak feet, foot imbalance and other deformities, using electrical and mechanical techniques. Treats corns, calluses, ingrown nails and other disorders, using surgical tools. Prescribes and administers medications. Corrects deformities, using plaster casts, strappings, braces and prosthetic devices. Prescribes corrective footwear. Advises patients concerning treatment of disorders and proper foot care. Refers patients to physicians when symptoms observed in feet and legs indicate systemic disorders.

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Association of Chiropodists.

Registration and Licensing Authority

The Saskatchewan Association of Chiropodists. Podiatrists are registerable in Saskatchewan under the Chiropody Profession Act and are given the same status and rights to practice as chiropodists.

Provincial Legislation

The Chiropody Profession Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. C-9).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Chiropodists/Podiatrists and Personnel-To-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	11	990,746	1:141,535
#1 - Swift Current	0	48,371	-
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	0	68,994	-
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	0	50,727	-
#5 - Regina Rural	0	73,381	-
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	0	40,948	-
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	1	47,264	1: 47,264
#10- Yorkton-Melville	0	82,952	-
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	0	73,918	-
#12- Prince Albert	1	77,675	1: 77,675
#13- North Battleford	0	79,411	-
Regina City	3	163,217	1: 54,406
Saskatoon City	2	154,261	1: 77,130
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	-
Out-of-province	4		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Association of Chiropodists.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Chiropodists/Podiatrists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada
1975	4	6	0	10 (2)	1:116,490	1: 97,341	
1976	10 (2)	5	2	13 (3)	1: 94,946	1: 97,616	
1977	13 (3)	0	1	12 (3)	1:106,836	1: 96,306	NC
1978	12 (3)	1	1	12 (4)	1:121,314	1:104,293	
1979	12 (4)	1	0	13 (4)	1:108,526	1:101,188	
1980	13 (4)	0	4	9 (3)	1:163,709	-	
1981	9 (3)	2	0	11 (4)	1:141,535	1: 98,310	

NC - Data not comparable.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

Saskatchewan Education Programs

There is no training program in Saskatchewan for chiropodists/podiatrists.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

CHIROPRACTORS

Definition

A chiropractor adjusts spinal column and other articulations to treat disorders of human body believed to be caused by interference with nervous system:

Examines, questions and observes patient to diagnose extent of illness or disorder. Performs or orders electrocardiagrams, x-rays, spinal-analysis and other medical tests to aid in diagnosis. Adjusts position of displaced vertebrae and other articulations, using manipulative therapy. Treats patients with heat, light, electric and water therapy, or directs other workers to administer treatments. Prescribes corrective exercises, diet, and other programs.

(Source: No. 3117-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

The Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan, 1-3420A Hill Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0W9.

Registration and Licensing Authority

The Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan.

Provincial Legislation

Chiropractic Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. C-10).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Chiropractors and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	83	990,746	1:13,760
#1 - Swift Current	4	48,371	1:12,093
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	5	68,994	1:13,799
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	5	50,727	1:10,145
#5 - Regina Rural	1	73,381	1:73,381
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	1	40,948	1:40,948
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	47,264	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	7	82,352	1:11,850
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	4	73,918	1:18,479
#12- Prince Albert	4	77,675	1:19,419
#13- North Battleford	6	79,411	1:13,235
Regina City	20	163,217	1: 8,161
Saskatoon City	15	154,261	1:10,284
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	
Out-of-province	11		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: The Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Chiropractors Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	50	8	1	57 (3)	1:17,258	1:10,702	1:12,973
1976	57 (3)	10	6	61 (3)	1:16,370	1:10,980	1:13,622
1977	61 (3)	5	1	65 (6)	1:16,297	1:10,902	1:12,298
1978	65 (6)	8	0	73 (8)	1:14,931	1:10,396	1:11,535
1979	73 (8)	4	2	75 (10)	1:15,026	1:10,407	1:10,912
1980	75 (10)	8	2	81 (9)	1:13,642	-	-
1981	81 (9)	3	1	83 (11)	1:13,760	1: 9,585	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population - Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory, 1980. Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training programs for chiropractors in Saskatchewan.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

COMBINED TECHNICIANS

Definition

The combined technician is a hospital worker trained to carry out laboratory and x-ray procedures in smaller hospitals which do not have sufficient volume or range of work to warrant their employing both a laboratory technologist and an x-ray technician.

(Source: Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists - Saskatchewan Branch).

Professional Association

There is no association specifically for combined technicians. However, they may join either the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists (Saskatchewan Branch) and/or the Saskatchewan Society of X-ray Technicians.

Registration and Licensing Authority

None. It is not mandatory that Combined Technicians join either of the above societies. Certification is by the Department of Continuing Education upon successful completion of the training program.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Combined Technicians and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.[1]

Health Regions	Number practising	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	200 (48)	167.5	3.5	2.1%
#1 - Swift Current	56 (24)	42.0	0.5	1.2%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	6 (2)	6.0	0.5	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	10 (2)	8.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	16 (2)	13.0	0.5	3.9%
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	26 (4)	20.5	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	7	6.5	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	11 (4)	9.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	22 (6)	18.0	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	13 (1)	11.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	23 (2)	21.5	0.0	
Regina City	2	1.5	0.0	
Saskatoon City	2	2.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	6 (1)	8.0	2.0	25.0%
Out-of-province	0			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981

Figures in parentheses indicate the number included in the total who are uncertified.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Combined Technicians by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		167.5	3.5	2.1%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	134.0	3.0	2.2%
	50-99 beds	8.0	0.0	
	100-199 beds	2.0	0.0	
	200+ beds	2.0	0.0	
	Total hospitals	146.0	3.0	2.1%
Special care homes		11.5	0.0	
Extended care facilities		1.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health				
Saskatchewan Social Services				
Health and Welfare Canada				
Department of Northern Saskatchewan				
Regina City Health Department				
Saskatoon City Health Department				
Medical practices		9.0	0.5	
Other				

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Combined Technicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number practicing[2]	Established positions	Vacancy positions	Vacancy rate
1975	149 (62)	125.0	-	-
1976	157 (62)	126.0	4.0	3.2 %
1977	141 (40)	129.0	1.0	0.77%
1978	176 (33)	153.5	2.5	1.6 %
1979	182 (46)	160.0	3.5	2.2 %
1980	172 (29)	152.5	1.5	1.0 %
1981	200 (48)	167.5	3.5	2.1 %

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Figures in parentheses indicate the number included in the total who are uncertified.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kelsey Institute (length: 10 months; 2 intakes/year)			
Enrollment quota	40	48	48
Actual enrollments	36	44	35
Graduates	34	36	31

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

DENTAL ASSISTANTS

Definition

A dental assistant assists dentists in care and treatment of patients:

Seats and prepares patient for dental treatment. Arranges instruments, materials and medications and hands them to the dentist. Keeps oral operating area clear during dental procedure by using suction devices, water sprays, cotton rolls and holders, and by retraction of cheek and tongue. Prepares filling materials, using mechanical amalgamator and instruments and supplies them to dentist as required. Comforts patient through reassuring conversation and action. Gives emergency treatment, as directed by dentist, for local and systemic distress. Advises patients on post-operative care, oral hygiene, and importance of diet and preventive dentistry. Sterilizes instruments, using ovens, autoclaves and aseptic solutions. Pours, trims and mounts plaster models from impressions taken by dentist and performs other dental laboratory procedures. Performs routine maintenance duties such as lubricating equipment, sharpening dental instruments, replacing expendable parts and cleaning equipment and treatment area. Exposes, processes and mounts x-ray films. Polishes teeth, applies fluoride to teeth and performs other inter-oral procedures, as permitted by training and by provincial legislation. Acts as receptionist, if required.

(Source: No. 3157-114, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Dental Assistants Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Registration by: College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan
109, 514 - 23rd Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 0J8

Provincial Legislation

The Dental Profession Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. D-5)

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Certified Dental Assistants and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	602	990,746	1:1,702
#1 - Swift Current	26	48,371	1:1,860
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	32	68,994	1:2,156
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	23	50,727	1:2,205
#5 - Regina Rural	26	73,381	1:2,822
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	24	40,948	1:1,706
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	21	47,264	1:2,251
#10- Yorkton-Melville	31	82,952	1:2,676
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	37	73,918	1:1,998
#12- Prince Albert	34	77,675	1:2,285
#13- North Battleford	34	79,411	1:2,336
Regina City	107	163,217	1:1,524
Saskatoon City	180	154,261	1: 857
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	7	29,627	1:4,232
Out-of-province	20		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Certified Dental Assistants and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	602	415.0	9.5	2.3%
#1 - Swift Current	26	26.0	2.0	7.7%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	32	14.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	23	5.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	26	3.0	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	24	11.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	21	0.5	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	31	43.5	2.0	4.6%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	37	8.5	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	34	37.5	1.0	2.7%
#13- North Battleford	34	37.0	2.0	5.4%
Regina City	107	106.5	2.5	2.3%
Saskatoon City	180	119.5	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	7	3.0	0.0	
Out-of-province	20			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Certified Dental Assistants by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	415.0	9.5	2.3%
Hospitals: Under 50 beds			
50-99 beds			
100-199 beds			
200+ beds	2.0	0.0	
Total hospitals	2.0	0.0	
Special care homes			
Extended care facilities			
Saskatchewan Health			
Saskatchewan Social Services	204.0	4.0	2.0%
Health and Welfare Canada	2.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	3.0	0.0	
Regina City Health Department			
Saskatoon City Health Department			
Medical practices			
Dental practices	204.0	5.5	2.7%
Other			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Certified Dental Assistants Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada
1975	108	63	21	150 (6)	1:6,472	-	
1976	150 (6)	73	34	189 (10)	1:5,304	-	
1977	189 (10)	123	41	271 (13)	1:3,727	1:3,551	
1978[4]	271 (13)	126	61	336 (11)	1:2,986	1:3,001	NC
1979	336 (11)	190	53	473 (21)	1:2,161	1:2,438	
1980	473 (21)	164	85	552 (24)	1:1,860	1:2,164	
1981	552 (24)	135	85	602 (20)	1:1,702	1:2,027	

NC - Data not comparable.

1 Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

2 Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

3 Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

4 Revised from previous edition.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Certified Dental Assistants Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	144	203.0	-	-
1976	179	244.0	-	-
1977	258	281.0	-	-
1978	325	383.0	16.5	4.3%
1979	452	397.5	20.0	5.0%
1980	528	386.5	19.5	5.0%
1981	582	415.0	9.5	2.3%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kelsey Institute (length: 37 weeks)			
Enrollment quota	50	50	50
Actual enrollments	50	54	51
Graduates	35	42	40
Wascana Institute (length: 10 months)			
Enrollment quota	50	50	50
Actual enrollments	50	50	50
Graduates	45	42	39

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

Definition

Provides preventive dental services and instructs patients in care of teeth and mouth:

Scales and polishes teeth to remove hard and soft deposits, using dental instruments and equipment. Polishes fillings to remove tarnish and corrosion, using motorized apparatus. Applies topical agents and sealants to teeth to reduce decay. Conducts preliminary dental examination and records case history of patient. Records observed conditions and information for diagnosis and treatment planning by dentist. Instructs individuals and groups in home dental care and provides dietary counselling related to dental health. Exposes, processes and mounts dental x-ray films. Takes impressions of teeth for study models. Administers local anaesthetics, places, finishes and polishes fillings and removes sutures as permitted by training and by provincial legislation.

(Source: No. 3157-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Dental Hygienists' Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan, #109, 514 - 23rd Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 0J8

Provincial Legislation

The Dental Profession Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. D-5).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Dental Hygienists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	58	40.0	12.0	30.0%
#1 - Swift Current	3	1.5	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	3	2.0	1.0	50.0%
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	0	1.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	0	0.0		
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	1	2.0	2.0	100.0%
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	1	0.0		
#10- Yorkton-Melville	0	0.0		
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	0	0.0		
#12- Prince Albert	1	0.0		
#13- North Battleford	2	0.0		
Regina City	29	24.0	6.5	27.1%
Saskatoon City	14	9.5	2.5	26.3%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	0.0		
Out-of-province	4			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Dental Hygienists' Association.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981. Dental practices reported 40 positions for hygienists, of which 12 were vacant.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Dental Hygienists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	31	9	3	37 (6)	1:30,062	1:9,263	1:14,613
1976	37 (6)	9	10	36 (3)	1:28,771	1:9,792	1:11,962
1977[5]	36 (3)	9	9	36	1:26,709	1:9,558	1: 9,362
1978[5]	36	10	8	38	1:25,540	1:8,322	1: 7,372
1979	38	15	6	47 (3)	1:22,198	1:8,315	1: 6,791
1980	47 (3)	14	13	48 (3)	1:21,828	1:7,672	-
1981	48 (3)	23	13	58 (4)	1:18,347	1:7,344	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health and Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

[5] Revised from previous edition.

Table 3. Established and Vacant Positions for Dental Hygienists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	31	27.0	-	-
1976	33	23.0	-	-
1977	36	16.0	-	-
1978	38	29.5	7.0	23.7%
1979	44	18.0	1.5	8.3%
1980	45	24.5	3.0	12.2%
1981	54	40.0	12.0	30.0%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Dental Hygienists' Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79[1]	1979-80	1980-81
Wascana Institute (length: 2½ years or ½ year following Dental Nurse Program)			
Enrollment quota		12	10
Actual enrollments		12	10
Graduates		12	10

[1] A Dental Hygiene Pilot Project was established in 1979 whereby 'dental therapists would be trained to achieve skills to function as a dental hygienist. Prior to this time, there was no training program for dental hygienists in Saskatchewan.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

DENTAL TECHNICIANS

Definition

A dental technician makes and repairs dentures and other dental devices:

Fabricates full and partial dentures, using wax and plaster models, dental surveyors, articulators (fitting devices) and electric grinders and polishers. Shapes metal, vulcanite or plastic plates for dentures. Mounts porcelain or plastic teeth in plates using knowledge of size, shape, shade and colour. Finishes dentures on grinding and buffing wheels. Constructs metal clasps, inlays, bridgework and other aids according to specifications. Joins breaks, makes additions or relines denture bases to repair dentures.

(Source: No. 3157-138, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Association of Dental Technicians of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Registration by: Association of Dental Technicians of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Provincial Legislation

The Dental Technicians Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. D-6).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Dental Technicians and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	44	990,746	1:22,517
#1 - Swift Current	0	48,371	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	4	68,994	1:17,248
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	1	50,727	1:50,727
#5 - Regina Rural	0	73,381	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	0	40,948	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	47,264	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	4	82,952	1:20,738
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	1	73,918	1:73,918
#12- Prince Albert	6	77,675	1:12,945
#13- North Battleford	1	79,411	1:79,411
Regina City	11	163,217	1:14,838
Saskatoon City	16	154,261	1: 9,641
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	
Out-of-province	0		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Association of Dental Technicians of the Province of Saskatchewan.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Dental Technicians Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[1]	Western Canada[2]	Canada
1975	36	2	6	32	1:29,122	-	
1976	32	0	0	32	1:29,671	1:13,464	
1977	32	5	4	33	1:29,137	1:13,325	
1978	33	5	2	36	1:26,958	1:11,651	N/A
1979	36	15	8	43	1:22,714	1:11,519	
1980	43	2	2	43	1:22,843	-	
1981	43	9	8	44	1:22,517	1:11,885	

N/A - Not available.

[1] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[2] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

Training in Saskatchewan for dental technicians is available on an apprenticeship basis in dental laboratories. Apprentices may register as student members of the Association of Dental Technicians.

Year	Total number of registered students	Total number of registered students in Regina	Total number of registered students in Saskatoon
1979	45	26	14
1980	46	27	14
1981	31	17	7

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

DENTAL THERAPISTS (NURSES)

Definition

A dental therapist is authorized to perform general dental functions including taking x-rays and administering local anaesthetics, routine preventive services, including prophylaxis and application of topical fluorides; restorative treatments, including doing permanent restoration in primary and permanent teeth and pulpotomy of primary teeth; surgical treatment, i.e. extraction of primary teeth and preventive orthodontic services, including placement of space maintenances upon advice of regional dental consultants and also taking impressions and fabricating dental study models.

(Source: Saskatchewan Dental Therapists Act, 1981).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Dental Therapists Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Saskatchewan Dental Therapists Council

Provincial Legislation

The Dental Therapists Act (R.S.S. 1981, C. D-6)

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Dental Therapists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	283	990,746	1:3,629
#1 - Swift Current	12	48,371	1:4,031
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	16	68,994	1:4,312
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	14	50,727	1:3,623
#5 - Regina Rural	12	73,381	1:6,115
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	13	40,948	1:3,150
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	6	47,264	1:7,877
#10- Yorkton-Melville	22	82,952	1:3,770
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	18	73,918	1:4,106
#12- Prince Albert	19	77,675	1:4,088
#13- North Battleford	21	79,411	1:3,781
Regina City	69	163,217	1:2,365
Saskatoon City	44	154,261	1:3,506
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	7	29,627	1:4,232
Out-of-province	10		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Dental Therapists Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Dental Therapists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	283	214.0	22.0	10.3%
#1 - Swift Current	12	16.0	1.0	6.3%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	16	1.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	14	1.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	12	1.0	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	13			
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	6			
#10- Yorkton-Melville	22	29.0	2.0	6.9%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	18	1.0	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	19	27.0	3.0	11.1%
#13- North Battleford	21	26.0	2.0	7.7%
Regina City	69	64.0	11.0	17.2%
Saskatoon City	44	41.0	1.0	2.4%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	7	7.0	2.0	28.6%
Out-of-province				
Unknown				

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Dental Therapists Association.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Dental Therapists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	214.0	22.0	10.3%
Special care homes			
Extended care facilities			
Saskatchewan Health	191.0	20.0	10.5%
Saskatchewan Social Services			
Health and Welfare Canada	4.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	7.0	2.0	28.6%
Regina City Health Department			
Saskatoon City Health Department			
Medical practices			
Dental practices	12.0	0.0	
Other			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Dental Therapists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada
1975	72	65	8	129 (11)	1:7,897		
1976	129 (1)	57	17	169 (4)	1:5,754		
1977[3]	169 (4)	54	21	202 (4)	1:4,856	N/A	N/A
1978	202 (4)	61	24	239 (5)	1:4,147		
1979	239 (5)	43	15	267 (6)	1:3,742		
1980	267 (6)	39	22	284 (8)	1:3,559		
1981	284 (8)	19	20	283 (10)	1:3,629		

N/A - Not Available.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Revised from previous edition.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Dental Therapists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	118	112.0	-	-
1976	165	136.0	14.0	9.6%
1977	198	151.0	0.0	-
1978	234	190.0	2.0	1.1%
1979	261	213.5	23.0	10.8%
1980	276	205.0	8.0	3.9%
1981	273	214.0	22.0	10.3%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Dental Therapists Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Wascana Institute (length: 2 years)			
Enrollment quota	33	30	30
Actual enrollment			
year 1	20S/13M*	30	27
year 2	40S/34M*	29	23
Graduates	40S/32M*	29	21

* S and M designates Saskatchewan and Manitoba students respectively. An interprovincial agreement with the Government of Manitoba to train dental nurses for that province ended in 1978.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

DENTISTS

Definition

A dentist diagnoses and treats diseases, injuries and malformations of teeth, gums and related oral structures, and prescribes and administers preventive procedures.

Examines teeth, gums and other tissues, using x-rays and dental equipment. Diagnoses condition and plans treatment. Administers local or general anaesthetic. Fills cavities with amalgam, silver, gold or other material. Replaces portion of tooth crown with inlay or artifical crown. Performs minor oral surgery, including extractions of erupted and impacted teeth. Takes dental impressions. Designs bridgework and partial or complete dentures. Constructs dental appliances or writes specifications for dental technician. Cleans teeth. Instructs patients in oral hygiene to prevent dental problems. Monitors growth pattern of patient's teeth. Refers patients to specialists.

(Source: No. 3113-134, Canadian Classifications and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan, #109, 514 - 23rd Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 0J8.

Registration and Licensing Authority

College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan.

Provincial Legislation

The Dental Profession Act (R.S.S. 1978 C. D-5).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Dentists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	329	990,746	1: 3,238
#1 - Swift Current	14	48,371	1: 3,455
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	18	68,994	1: 3,833
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	13	50,727	1: 3,902
#5 - Regina Rural	6	73,381	1:12,230
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	8	40,948	1: 5,118
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	2	47,264	1:23,632
#10- Yorkton-Melville	15	82,952	1: 5,530
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	17	73,918	1: 4,348
#12- Prince Albert	19	77,675	1: 4,088
#13- North Battleford	17	79,411	1: 4,671
Regina City	79	163,217	1: 2,066
Saskatoon City	96	154,261	1: 1,607
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	2	29,627	1:14,813
Out-of-province	23		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Dentists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	238	35	15	258 (8)	1:3,728	1:2,347	1:2,619
1976	258 (8)	34	22	270 (7)	1:3,610	1:2,220	1:2,463
1977	270 (7)	35	15	290 (5)	1:3,374	1:2,153	1:2,326
1978	290 (5)	34	27	297 (13)	1:3,417	1:2,119	1:2,257
1979	297 (13)	33	17	313 (23)	1:3,368	1:2,065	1:2,212
1980	313 (23)	27	22	318 (21)	1:3,307	1:2,044	-
1981	318 (21)	34	23	329 (23)	1:3,238	1:2,004	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
University of Saskatchewan (length: 1 year Pre-Dentistry plus 5 years)			
Enrollment quota	25	25	25
Actual enrollments			
year 1	24	23	25
year 2	20	20	24
year 3	19	19	23
year 4	20	20	19
year 5	13	20	19
Graduates	13	20	19

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health has in the past offered both undergraduate and post-graduate dental bursaries. However, the undergraduate dental bursary program was discontinued April, 1979. There were 69 undergraduate students who received assistance prior to April 1, 1979 and are continuing their training.

Recipients of post-graduate dental bursaries have been as follows:

Year	Total	New students	Continuing students
1978-79	7	2	5
1979-80	9	3	6
1980-81	9	2	7
1981-82	9	3	6

DENTURISTS

Definition

A denturist in Saskatchewan provides dental prosthetic services directly to members of the public. These services include making, fitting, and repairing complete upper or lower removable dentures, and making impressions, casts, and designs needed for those purposes. A denturist may not provide immediate dentures or perform any procedure which alters any oral tissue.

A denturist may make and fit partial dentures only if he is specifically qualified to do so and has received an additional licence as a partial denture technician.

(Source: The Denturists Act, 1978).

Professional Association

The Denturist Society of Saskatchewan, 201 Ross Block, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 1L5.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Licensure by: The Denturist Society of Saskatchewan.

Provincial Legislation

The Denturists Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. D-7).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Denturists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	53	990,746	1:18,693
#1 - Swift Current	4	48,371	1:12,093
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	5	68,994	1:13,799
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	3	50,727	1:16,909
#5 - Regina Rural	0	73,381	-
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	2	40,948	1:20,474
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	47,264	-
#10- Yorkton-Melville	4	82,952	1:20,738
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	3	73,918	1:24,639
#12- Prince Albert	3	77,675	1:25,892
#13- North Battleford	4	79,411	1:19,853
Regina City	11	163,217	1:14,838
Saskatoon City	14	154,261	1:11,019
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	-
Out-of-province	0		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: The Denturist Society of Saskatchewan.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Denturists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada
1978				43	1:22,570	-	
1979	43	13	2	54	1:18,088	1:17,263	N/A
1980	54	2	1	55	1:17,859	-	
1981	55	0	2	53	1:18,693	1:16,004	

N/A - Not available.

[1] Denturists were not included in health manpower reports prior to 1978.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training program for denturists in Saskatchewan. However, under the terms of a 5-year agreement concluded between Alberta and Saskatchewan, 3 Saskatchewan students per year are to be admitted to the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology's two year dental mechanics technology program. There were 2 students enrolled in 1979, 4 in 1980 and 3 in 1981.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS

Definitions

Dietitians

A dietitian plans and supervises food service programs in governmental, institutional and commercial establishments to provide nutritionally adequate quality food:

Plans diets and menus and evaluates clients' acceptance. Plans and submits budget and manages and controls operating costs. Establishes and maintains standards of food production and service, sanitation, safety and security. Supervises workers and directs efficient use of personnel and equipment. Institutes measures to improve efficiency and quality of food service system. Plans, conducts and evaluates orientation and in-service training programs. Determines food, equipment and supply requirements. Administers established personnel policies. Plans layout, designs and determines equipment requirements for new or renovated food services facilities. Prepares material on nutritional value of foods, methods of preparation and recipes, if required.

(Source: No. 3152-122, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Nutritionist

A nutritionist provides consulting services to community and organizes, plans and conducts programs concerning nutrition to assist in promotion of health and prevention of disease:

Assesses nutritional needs and available resources of community. Develops and implements community programs concerning nutrition. Advises health and other agencies on nutritional and food services standards of their food programs. Counsels individuals and families in nutritional principles, diet, food selection and economical buying practices. Interprets and evaluates current research relating to nutrition and food service systems management to public and to staff. Conducts or participates in in-service education. Plans, conducts and evaluates nutrition education programs for public. Prepares technical publications for the public concerning food and nutrition. Plans, conducts and evaluates dietary studies of diseases

with nutrition component. Plans or participates in funding programs and recommends budget. Manages and controls financial resources.

(Source: No. 3152-118, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Dietetic Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Registration by: Saskatchewan Dietetic Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Professional Dietitians Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. P-28).

Note: Only the title "Dietitian" is reserved under the Act. The title "Nutritionist" is not protected.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Dietitians and Nutritionists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	117	990,746	1: 8,846
#1 - Swift Current	3	48,371	1:16,124
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	2	68,994	1:34,497
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	6	50,727	1: 8,454
#5 - Regina Rural	1	73,381	1:73,381
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar		40,948	-
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	4	47,264	1:11,816
#10- Yorkton-Melville	5	82,952	1:16,590
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	5	73,918	1:14,784
#12- Prince Albert	7	77,675	1:11,096
#13- North Battleford	4	79,411	1:19,852
Regina City	34	163,217	1: 4,800
Saskatoon City	40	154,261	1: 3,856
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	29,627	1:29,627
Out-of-province	5		
Unknown			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Dietetic Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Dietitians and Nutritionists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	117	62.5	1.0	1.6%
#1 - Swift Current	3	5.5	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	2	1.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	6	4.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	1	1.0	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar		1.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	4	0.0		
#10- Yorkton-Melville	5	3.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	5	3.0	1.0	33.3%
#12- Prince Albert	7	4.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	4	4.5	0.0	
Regina City	34	16.5	0.0	
Saskatoon City	40	18.5	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	0.0		
Out-of-province	5			
Unknown				

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Dietetic Association.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions For Dietitians and Nutritionists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		62.5	1.0	1.6%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	2.5	0.0	
	50-99 beds	5.0	1.0	20.0%
	100-199 beds	7.0	0.0	
	200+ beds	25.0	0.0	
	Total hospitals	39.5	1.0	2.5%
Special care homes		5.0	0.0	
Extended care facilities		3.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health		8.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Social Services				
Health and Welfare Canada		1.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan				
Regina City Health Department		2.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City Health Department		1.5	0.0	
Medical practices		2.5	0.0	
Dental practices				
Other				

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Dietitians and Nutritionists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	78 (1)	12	7	83 (1)	1:11,365	1:7,872	1:9,367
1976	83 (1)	8	8	83 (2)	1:11,722	1:7,819	1:8,726
1977	83 (2)	17	6	94 (3)	1:10,566	1:7,513	1:8,312
1978	94 (3)	15	11	98	1: 9,903	1:7,082	1:7,948
1979	98	21	9	110 (4)	1: 9,214	1:6,851	1:7,525
1980	110 (4)	17	12	115 (1)	1: 8,616	1:6,475	-
1981	115 (1)	15	13	117 (5)	1: 8,846	1:7,015	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.
Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Dietitians and Nutritionists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	82	60.0	-	-
1976	81	61.0	1.0	0.8%
1977	91	65.0	-	-
1978	98	55.5	-	-
1979	106	65.0	2.0	1.5%
1980	114	62.5	1.0	1.6%
1981	112	62.5	1.0	1.6%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Dietetic Association.
Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
B.Sc. Home Economics: Dietitics and Nutrition University of Saskatchewan (length: 4 years)			
Enrollment quota	-	-	-
Actual enrollments			
year 1	14	6	16
year 2	9	15	14
year 3	15	10	10
year 4	12	14	13
Graduates	10	14	11

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC TECHNICIAN (ECG)

Definition

An electrocardiographic technician is a person who operates an electrocardiogram (ECG) machine to record a patient's heart action, in the form of a continuous graph, for use in the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease. Adjusts electrodes to receive several tracings or to correct technical errors and interferences recorded in order to produce an accurate recording of the patient's heart action. Develops photographic tracings and mounts sections of tracings that typify readings.

(Source: Saskatchewan Cardiology Technicians' Association).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Cardiology Technicians' Association (S.C.T.A.).

Registration and Licensing Authority

Membership in the S.C.T.A. is voluntary. However, as a condition of employment, many of the larger hospitals require personnel who operate electrocardiogram machines to be registered cardiology technicians.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Electrocardiographic Technicians and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	89	990,746	11,656
#1 - Swift Current	3	48,371	16,124
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	5	68,994	13,799
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	1	50,727	50,727
#5 - Regina Rural	5	73,381	14,676
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	4	40,948	10,237
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	5	77,264	15,453
#10- Yorkton-Melville	6	82,952	13,825
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	9	73,918	8,213
#12- Prince Albert	5	77,675	15,535
#13- North Battleford	4	79,411	19,853
Regina City	17	163,217	9,601
Saskatoon City	21	154,267	7,346
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	
Out-of-province	4		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Cardiology Technicians Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Electrocardiographic Technicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada
1979				85 (1)	1:11,628	N/A	N/A
1980	85 (1)	8	15	78 (1)	1:12,756		
1981	78 (1)	24	13	89 (4)	1:11,656		

N/A - Not available.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel. 'Electrocardiographic technicians' were not included in previous health manpower reports.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no formal training for electrocardiographic technicians in Saskatchewan. To write the Canadian Society of Cardiology Technicians (C.S.C.T.) registration exam, one must be an associate member of a provincial association for one year, take the correspondence course offered by the C.S.C.T. and be active in the field of Cardiology under the supervision of a Registered Cardiology Technician. There are presently 57 registered associates 36 of whom are taking the correspondence course.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGISTS

Definition

An Electroencephalographic Technologist operates electroencephalographic equipment which measures and records brain functions to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of syncope headaches, epilepsies, brain tumours and cerebral vascular accidents. Explains procedure to patient. Carefully determines proper electrode placement and applies the scalp electrodes of choice. Selects appropriate settings from a multifaceted control panel, checks controls of recording instrument and makes adjustments if necessary, to ascertain top quality diagnostic recordings. Observes physical changes in patient, which may require immediate attention, such as convulsive seizure. Studies the cerebral development of neonates and babies. Assists neurosurgeons by recording and evaluating patients progress during operating room procedures. May operate special electro-diagnostic recorders.

(The Canadian Association of Electroencephalographic Technologists - Saskatchewan Branch).

Professional Association

Canadian Association of Electroencephalographic Technologists - Saskatchewan Branch.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Canadian Board of Registered Electroencophalographic Technologists. Membership in the association is voluntary. However, as a condition of employment, many of the larger hospitals require personnel employed to be registered with the association.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Practising Electroencephalographic Technologists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number practising[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	14	990,746	1:70,767
#1 - Swift Current		48,371	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg		68,994	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan		50,727	
#5 - Regina Rural		73,381	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar		40,948	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural		47,264	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	1	82,952	1:82,952
#11- Melfort-Tisdale		73,918	
#12- Prince Albert		77,675	
#13- North Battleford	1	79,411	1:79,411
Regina City	10	163,217	1:16,322
Saskatoon City	2	154,261	1:77,130
Department of Northern Saskatchewan		29,627	
Out-of-province			
Unknown			

[1] Source: Canadian Association of Electroencephalographic Technologists.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Electroencephalographic Technologists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada
1979				15	1:65,116	N/A	N/A
1980	15	1	1	15	1:65,484		
1981	15	1	2	14	1:70,767		

N/A - Not available.

[1] 'EEG Technologists' were not included in previous health manpower reports.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

A student may write his or her written portion of the national examination set by the Canadian Board of Registered EEG Technologists following 1 year employment in the EEG field. An additional year of satisfactory work experience will be required before students are eligible to complete the oral practical portion of the exam.

Financial Assistant Programs

None.

HEALTH RECORD ADMINISTRATORS

Definition

A health record administrator compiles and maintains medical records and statistics of hospital and clinic patients. Reviews clinical records for completeness and contacts medical personnel to obtain missing data. Codes, indexes and files records of diagnoses, diseases and treatments. Compiles statistics, such as reports on admissions, births, deaths, transfers and discharges. Releases medical information to staff and authorized government agencies, insurance companies, physicians, hospitals and medical information and research centres. May brief and transcribe records. May testify in court to authenticate medical records.

(Source: No. 4161-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Health Record Association.

Registration and Licensing Data

Certification is at the national level by the Canadian College of Health Record Administrators.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Health Record Administrators and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	72	49.5	1.0	2.0%
#1 - Swift Current	2	2.0	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	2	3.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	2	3.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	1	2.0	1.0	50.0%
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	2	0.0		
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	3	0.5	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	3	3.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	7	4.0	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	6	4.0	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	6	5.5	0.0	
Regina City	20	12.5	0.0	
Saskatoon City	13	10.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	0.0		
Out-of-province	4			
Unknown	0			

[1] Includes only members of the Saskatchewan Health Record Association. Not all practising personnel belong.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December, 1981.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Health Record Administrators by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		49.5	1.0	2.0%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	2.5	0.0	
	50-99 beds	6.0	1.0	16.7%
	100-199 beds	9.5	0.0	
	200+ beds	25.0	0.0	
	Total hospitals	43.0	1.0	2.3%
Special care homes		1.0	0.0	
Extended care facilities		1.5	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health		3.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Social Services				
Health and Welfare Canada				
Department of Northern Saskatchewan				
Regina City Health Department				
Saskatoon City Health Department				
Medical practices				
Dental practices		1.0	0.0	
Other				

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Health Record Administrators Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada
1975	-	-	-	72	1:12,943		
1976	72	11	18	65 (1)	1:14,835		
1977	65 (1)	9	10	64 (2)	1:15,508		
1978	64 (2)	-	-	69 (5)	1:15,164		
1979	69 (5)	8	11	66 (5)	1:16,012		
1980	66 (5)	12	8	70 (4)	1:14,883		
1981	70 (4)	14	12	72 (4)	1:14,570		

NC - Data not comparable.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions For Health Record Administrators, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	72	60.0	-	-
1976	64	55.0	-	-
1977	62	54.0	-	-
1978	64	42.0	3.0	7.1%
1979	61	43.0	0.0	-
1980	66	48.5	1.0	2.1%
1981	68	49.5	1.0	2.0%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Record Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Health Record Technology Wascana Institute (length: 2 years)			
Enrollment quota*	15	15	15
Actual enrollment			
year 1*	15	16	15
year 2	11	4	8
Graduates	11	4	8

* Total includes both Health Record Administrators and Health Record Technicians.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

HEALTH RECORD TECHNICIANS

Definition

A health record technician is responsible for the collection, storage and retrieval of health data in health record departments of hospitals and clinics.

(Source: Saskatchewan Health Record Association).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Health Record Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Certification is at the national level by the Canadian College of Health Record Administrators.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Certified Health Record Technicians and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	67	77.5	2.0	2.6%
#1 - Swift Current	6	10.0	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	7	3.5	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	4	8.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	5	4.5	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	4	4.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	1	1.0	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	2	5.5	1.0	18.2%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	0	5.5	1.0	18.2%
#12- Prince Albert	3	7.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	6	6.5	0.0	
Regina City	12	9.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City	11	10.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	2	2.5	0.0	
Out-of-province	4			
Unknown				

[1] Includes only members of the Saskatchewan Health Record Association. Not all practising personnel belong.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions For Health Record Technicians by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		77.5	2.0	2.6%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	35.5	1.0	2.8%
	50-99 beds	10.0	1.0	10.0%
	100-199 beds	8.0	0.0	
	200+ beds	16.0	0.0	
	Total hospitals	69.5	2.0	2.9%
Special care homes				
Extended care facilities		3.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health		2.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Social Services				
Health and Welfare Canada				
Department of Northern Saskatchewan				
Regina City Health Department				
Saskatoon City Health Department				
Medical practices		3.0	0.0	
Dental practices				
Other				

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Health Record Technicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada
1975	-	-	-	-	-		
1976	-	-	-	60	1:15,824		
1977	60	12	10	62 (1)	1:15,763		
1978	62 (1)	-	-	60 (2)	1:16,732	NC	NC
1979	60 (2)	15	7	68 (1)	1:14,578		
1980	68 (1)	6	15	59 (2)	1:17,232		
1981	59 (2)	19	11	67 (2)	1:15,242		

NC - Data not comparable.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Health Record Technicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	-	-	-	-
1976	60	48.0	-	-
1977	61	52.0	-	-
1978	58	57.0	1.0	1.8%
1979	67	58.5	2.0	3.4%
1980	57	69.0	2.0	2.9%
1981	65	49.5	1.0	2.0%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Record Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training program in Saskatchewan specifically for health record technicians. However, students who complete the 1st year of the two-year Health Record Technology program can qualify as health record technicians.

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Health Record Technology Wascana (length: 1 year)			
Enrollment quota*	15	15	15
Actual enrollment			
year 1*	15	16	15
year 2	11	4	8
Graduates	4	8	5

* Total include both Health Record Administrators and Health Record Technicians.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS

Definition

A medical laboratory technologist performs medical laboratory tests, procedures, experiments and analyses for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease:

Conducts chemical analyses of blood, urine, cerebrospinal and other body fluids to ascertain normal and abnormal constituents. Studies blood cells, their numbers, morphological characteristics and coagulation factors related to various physiological and pathological conditions. Prepares tissue sections for microscopic examination using fixation, imbedding, cutting and staining techniques to demonstrate special cellular tissue elements or other characteristics. Studies micro-organisms which cause disease and their effect upon the human body, using a variety of macroscopic techniques. Performs blood group, type and compatability tests for transfusion purposes. Investigates responses of body to foreign cells or agents.

(Source: No. 3156-122, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists - Saskatchewan Branch.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Registration can be obtained with the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Medical Laboratory Technologists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	694	990,746	1:1,432
#1 - Swift Current	24	48,371	1:2,015
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	42	68,994	1:1,643
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	14	50,727	1:3,623
#5 - Regina Rural	23	73,381	1:3,190
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	6	40,948	1:6,825
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	11	47,264	1:4,297
#10- Yorkton-Melville	37	82,952	1:2,242
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	28	73,918	1:2,640
#12- Prince Albert	25	77,675	1:3,107
#13- North Battleford	24	79,411	1:3,309
Regina City	197	163,217	1: 828
Saskatoon City	257	154,261	1: 600
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	4	29,627	1:7,407
Out-of-province	2		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Medical Laboratory Technologists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	694	567.5	10.0	1.8%
#1 - Swift Current	24	21.0	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	42	36.0	1.0	2.8%
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	14	12.5	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	23	7.5	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	6	4.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	11			
#10- Yorkton-Melville	37	28.5	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	28	20.5	1.0	4.9%
#12- Prince Albert	25	26.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	24	24.5	0.5	2.0%
Regina City	197	218.5	4.0	1.8%
Saskatoon City	257	163.5	1.0	0.6%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	4	4.5	2.5	55.6%
Out-of-province	2			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Medical Laboratory Technologists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		567.5	10.0	1.8%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	37.5	2.5	6.7%
	50-99 beds	41.5	1.5	3.6%
	100-199 beds	41.0	0.0	
	200+ beds	333.5	3.0	0.9%
	Total hospitals	453.5	7.0	1.5%
Special care homes		0.5	0.0	
Extended care facilities		2.5	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health		63.0	3.0	4.8%
Saskatchewan Social Services		2.0	0.0	
Health and Welfare Canada		3.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan				
Regina City Health Department				
Saskatoon City Health Department				
Medical practices		35.0	0.0	
Dental practices				
Other		8.0	0.0	

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Medical Laboratory Technologists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	586	-	-	604 (9)	1:1,566	-	1:1,720
1976	604 (9)	-	-	649	1:1,463	1:1,467	1:1,657
1977	649	-	-	592 (2)	1:1,630	1:1,498	1:1,605
1978[5]	592 (2)	-	-	582 (1)	1:1,670	1:1,434	1:1,638
1979[5]	582 (1)	195	71	706 (6)	1:1,395	1:1,246	1:1,603
1980	706 (6)	-	-	740	-	-	..
1981[6]	740	-	-	694 (2)	1:1,432	-	-

N/A - Not Available.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.
Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health and Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

[5] Numbers of laboratory technologists for 1978 and 1979 derived from the provincial association are accurate as of June 1 and October 1 respectively rather than December 31. Numbers are therefore not strictly comparable.

[6] Number of laboratory technologists at end of 1976 and 1980 is derived from the Annual Report of the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Medical Laboratory Technologists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	595	520.0	-	-
1976	649	537.0	-	-
1977	590	525.0	6.0	1.1%
1978	581	509.0	7.0	1.4%
1979	700	531.5	5.0	0.9%
1980	740	549.5	10.0	1.8%
1981	692	567.5	10.0	1.8%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kelsey Institute (length: 1 year)			
Enrollment quota	90	100	100
Actual enrollment	83	92	80
Graduates	66	69	70
Certificate of Laboratory Technology University of Regina (length: 2 years)			
Enrollment quota	-	-	-
Actual enrollment (accounted for in Bachelor of Laboratory Enrollment figures)			
Graduates	12	16	7
University of Regina Bachelor of Laboratory Technology (length: 3 years)			
Enrollment quota[1]			
Actual enrollment			
year 1	25	26	23
year 2	11	20	15
year 3	-	7	10
Graduates	14	9	4

[1] Enrollment quota cannot be determined as first year of the Lab Technician program also serves as a pre-requisite program for many of the other sciences.

After graduation from any of the above programs, an individual must take an additional internship training (Phase II) in an approved training hospital in order to be eligible to sit the registration examinations of the CSLT.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

Definition

An occupational therapist plans and carries out treatment programs based on activities such as work, education and recreation to rehabilitate physically and mentally disabled persons:

Administers tests and observes patient to assess emotional, mental and physical capacities of patient. Plans and directs program in manual and creative arts, industrial and vocational skills, recreational activities, remedial games, cultural and educational interests, and play activities for children. Conducts group programs to assist patients in building self-confidence and in adjusting to family and community. Trains handicapped patients in self-care and daily living activities. Advises and instructs patients on specially-adapted household equipment and furnishings. Assesses patients' vocational potential and provides work adjustment and actual work experience. Participates in testing and training of patients with perceptual motor problems, and provides training for children with learning disabilities. Records patients' activities, response and progress. Attends meetings of rehabilitation team, and seminars, workshops and courses on occupational therapy. Supervises and instructs occupational-therapy students and auxiliary personnel assigned to department.

(Source: No. 3137-118 Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists, University Hospital, Saskatoon.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists.

Provincial Legislation

The Registered Occupational Therapists Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.R.-13).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Occupational Therapists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	61	990,746	1:17,381
#1 - Swift Current	0	48,371	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	5	68,994	1:13,799
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	2	50,727	1:25,363
#5 - Regina Rural	3	73,381	1:24,460
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	0	40,948	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	1	47,264	1:47,264
#10- Yorkton-Melville	1	82,952	1:82,952
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	1	73,918	1:73,918
#12- Prince Albert	2	77,675	1:38,837
#13- North Battleford	3	79,411	1:26,470
Regina City	16	163,217	1:10,201
Saskatoon City	22	154,261	1: 7,012
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	29,627	1:29,627
Out-of-province	4		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Occupational Therapists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	61	47.0	9.5	20.2%
#1 - Swift Current	0	1.0	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	5	4.5	1.0	22.2%
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	2	3.0	2.0	66.7%
#5 - Regina Rural	3			
#7 - Rosetown Biggar	0			
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	1	0.5	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	1	1.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	1	1.0	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	2	1.0	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	3	1.0	1.0	100.0%
Regina City	16	17.5	5.5	31.4%
Saskatoon City	22	16.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	0.5	0.0	
Out-of-province	4			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Occupational Therapists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	47.0	9.5	20.2%
Hospitals: Under 50 beds	1.0	0.0	
50-99 beds			
100-199 beds	1.5	0.0	
200+ beds	13.0	0.0	
Total hospitals	15.5	0.0	
Special care homes	2.0	0.0	
Extended care facilities	20.0	5.0	25.0%
Saskatchewan Health	7.5	4.5	60.0%
Saskatchewan Social Services	1.0	0.0	
Health and Welfare Canada			
Department of Northern Saskatchewan			
Regina City Health Department			
Saskatoon City Health Department			
Medical practices	1.0	0.0	
Dental practices			
Other			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Occupational Therapists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	35	18	11	42 (1)	1:22,730	1:11,252	1:19,426
1976[5]	42 (1)	7	13	36 (1)	1:27,127	1:14,329	1:16,733
1977	36 (1)	23	9	50 (3)	1:20,458	1:10,921	1:17,455
1978	50 (3)	18	17	51	1:19,029	1:13,758	1:16,393
1979	51	14	18	47 (1)	1:21,233	1: 8,912	-
1980	47 (1)	18	12	53 (1)	1:18,889	-	-
1981	53 (1)	20	12	61 (4)	1:17,381	1:10,135	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

[5] Revised from previous edition.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Occupational Therapists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	41	43	9.0	20.9%
1976	35	37	3.0	6.8%
1977	47	47.5	2.0	4.2%
1978	51	44.5	9.0	20.2%
1979	46	57	17.0	29.8%
1980	52	54	13.5	25.0%
1981	57	47	9.5	20.2%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

Saskatchewan has no training program for occupational therapists. In 1978, Saskatchewan entered into an agreement with Alberta to secure 4 places per year for Saskatchewan students in the occupational training program at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. The agreement began in the fall of 1978 and will last for 5 years. Students may complete 1 year of Pre-Occupational Therapy at a recognized university before transferring to the University of Alberta. There were 8 students enrolled in the 1979-80 academic year, 12 students enrolled in 1980-81, and 10 enrolled in 1981-82.

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health offers Paramedical Bursaries for training in occupational therapy. Bursaries awarded have been as follows:

Year	Total	New Students	Continuing Students
1978-79	4	-	4
1979-80	6	4	2
1980-81	13	8	5
1981-82	13	1	12

OPERATING-ROOM NURSES AND TECHNICIANS

Definition

An operating-room nurse/technician assists the surgical team before and during surgical procedure by performing any combination of the following duties:

Sets up surgical suite (operating room) by assembling and arranging equipment and instruments. Washes and sterilizes equipment and instruments using germicidal solutions, autoclave and sterilizer. Scrubs hands and dons cap, mask, gown and gloves, and aids surgical team to dress in sterile attire for surgical procedure. Washes, shaves and sterilizes operative areas of patient. Adjusts lights and other equipment. Obtains supplies such as plasma, glucose, and saline. Hands instruments to physician and assists with postoperative dressings. Lifts and positions patients and sets up equipment for transfusions and other treatment. Performs tasks associated with maintaining maximum aseptic conditions.

(Source: No. 3139-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971).

Professional Association

ORN - Operating-room nurses - Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association, 2066 Retallack Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4T 2K2.

ORT - Operating-room technicians - Saskatchewan Nursing Assistant Association.

Registration and Licensing Authority

ORN and ORT - Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Registered Nurses Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.R.-12).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Practising Operating-Room Nurses and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan 1981.[1]

Health regions	Number practising	Population[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio[2]
Total	217[3]	990,746	1: 4,566
#1 - Swift Current	14	48,371	1: 3,455
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	17	68,994	1: 4,058
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	8	50,727	1: 6,341
#5 - Regina Rural	0	73,381	-
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	0	40,948	-
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	47,264	-
#10- Yorkton-Melville	14	82,952	1: 5,925
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	9	73,918	1: 8,213
#12- Prince Albert	14	77,675	1: 5,548
#13- North Battleford	10	79,411	1: 7,941
Regina City	61	163,217	1: 2,676
Saskatoon City	69	154,261	1: 2,236
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	29,627	1:29,627
Out-of-province	0		
Unknown	0		

[1] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[2] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Due to the unavailability of alternative data sources, all personnel statistics will be based only on the number of employed personnel derived from the Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

Table 2. Number of Practising Operating-Room Nurses and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981

Health regions	Number practising	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	217	184.5	0.5	0.3%
#1 - Swift Current	14	10.5	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	17	14.5	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	8	7.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	0			
#7 - Rosetown Biggar	0			
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0			
#10- Yorkton-Melville	14	12.0	0.5	4.2%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	9	7.5	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	14	11.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	10	8.5	0.0	
Regina City	61	52.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City	69	60.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	1.0	0.0	
Out-of-province	0			
Unknown	0			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Operating-Room Nurses by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		184.5	0.5	0.3%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	5.0	0.0	
	50-99 beds	16.0	0.0	
	100-199 beds	29.5	0.5	10.0%
	200+ beds	132.0	0.0	
	Total hospitals	182.5	0.5	0.3%
Special care homes		1.0	0.0	
Extended care facilities				
Saskatoon City Health Department				
Medical practices		1.0	0.0	

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Operating-Room Nurses, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number practising	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1978	187	168.0	4.0	2.4%
1979	175	157.5	2.0	1.3%
1980	213	190.5	1.0	0.5%
1981	217	184.5	0.5	0.3%

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

Table 5. Number of Practising Operating Room Technicians and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981

Health regions	Number practising	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	84	73.5	0.5	0.7%
#1 - Swift Current	3	3.0	0.5	16.7%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	2	2.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	1	1.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural				
#7 - Rosetown Biggar	2	1.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural				
#10- Yorkton-Melville	2	2.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	1	1.0	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	10	6.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	2	1.0	0.0	
Regina City	31	30.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City	30	26.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0			
Out-of-province	0			
Unknown	0			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 6. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Operating-Room Technicians by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		73.5	0.5	0.7%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	1.0	0.0	
	50-99 beds	3.0	0.0	
	100-199 beds	9.0	0.5	5.6%
	200+ beds	60.5	0.0	
	Total hospitals	73.5	0.5	0.7%

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 7. Established and Vacant Positions for Operating-Room Technicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number practising	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	84	84	-	
1976	84	84	0.0	
1977	72	67	1.5	2.2%
1978	83	77	1.0	1.3%
1979	75	71.5	2.0	2.8%
1980	81	73	0.5	0.7%
1981	84	73.5	0.5	0.7%

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
OR Nursing and Techniques - CNA Wascana Institute (length: 18 weeks)			
Enrollment quota	15	15	16
Actual enrollment	13	8	9
Graduates	10	8	8
Operating-Room Nurse Techniques - R.N. Wascana Institute (length: 18 weeks)			
Enrollment quota	15	15	16
Actual enrollment	9	11	16
Graduates	8	8	16

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

OPHTHALMIC DISPENSERS

Definition

An ophthalmic dispenser in Saskatchewan measures, adjusts and adapts ophthalmic appliances to the needs of the intended wearer. These appliances include lenses, spectacles, eyeglasses and artifical eyes, but not contact lenses.

An ophthalmic dispenser may fit and supply contact lenses only if he is specifically qualified to do so and has received an additional license as a contact lens technician.

(Source: The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, 1981).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Ophthalmic Dispensers Association.

Registered and Licensing Authority

Licensure by: Saskatchewan Ophthalmic Dispensers Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. O-5).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Ophthalmic Dispensers and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	113	990,746	1: 9,259
#1 - Swift Current	3	48,371	1:16,124
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	10	68,994	1: 6,899
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	3	50,727	1:16,909
#5 - Regina Rural	0	73,381	-
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	0	40,948	-
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	47,264	-
#10- Yorkton-Melville	8	82,952	1:10,369
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	0	73,918	
#12- Prince Albert	7	77,675	1:11,096
#13- North Battleford	2	79,411	1:39,705
Regina City	33	163,217	1: 4,946
Saskatoon City	41	154,261	1: 3,762
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	-
Out-of-province	6		
Unknown			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Ophthalmic Dispensers Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Ophthalmic Dispensers Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada[3]
1978				110	1:8,823		1:9,291
1979	110	15	15	110 (2)	1:9,043	N/A	1:8,891
1980	110 (2)	9	7	112 (5)	1:9,180		-
1981	112 (5)	3	2	113 (6)	1:9,259		-

N/A - Not Available.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel. 'Ophthalmic dispensers were not included in previous health manpower reports.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no formal education program for ophthalmic dispensers. Most ophthalmic dispensers are trained on-the-job and through correspondence courses offered by the Canadian Guild of Ophthalmic Dispensers.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

OPTOMETRISTS

Definition

An optometrist examines patients' eyes to determine visual efficiency and prescribes treatment (excluding surgery) to conserve, improve and correct vision.

Locates and measures defects in vision, using ophthalmascopes, biomicroscopes and other instruments. Refers patients to medical practitioner if signs of ocular disease are detected. Prescribes eyeglasses, contact lenses, eye exercises, and other treatments that do not require surgery. Tests finished lenses for conformity with prescriptions. Teaches patient use and care of contact lenses. Counsels patients regarding visual hygiene, lighting arrangements, working distances and safety factors. Assists patients with selection of frames, and adjusts frames to ensure comfortable fit.

(Source: No. 3153-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision).

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Optometric Association, #1 - 2072 McIntyre Street, Regina S4P 2R6.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Saskatchewan Optometric Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Optometry Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. O-6).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Optometrists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	90	990,746	1:11,132
#1 - Swift Current	4	48,371	1:12,093
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	6	68,994	1:11,499
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	5	50,727	1:10,145
#5 - Regina Rural	1	73,381	1:73,381
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	3	40,948	1:13,649
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	47,264	-
#10- Yorkton-Melville	10	82,952	1: 8,295
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	8	73,918	1: 9,239
#12- Prince Albert	5	77,675	1:15,535
#13- North Battleford	6	79,411	1:13,235
Regina City	18	163,217	1: 9,068
Saskatoon City	23	154,261	1: 6,707
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	-
Out-of-province	1		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Optometric Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Optometrists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	76	6	0	82	1:11,365	1:12,749	1:13,581
1976	82	5	5	82(1)	1:11,722	1:12,961	1:13,128
1977	82(1)	7	1	88(2)	1:11,181	1:12,998	1:12,705
1978	88(2)	6	2	92(2)	1:10,783	1:12,881	1:12,621
1979	92(2)	1	4	89	1:10,974	1:13,287	1:12,407
1980	89	3	4	88(1)	1:11,290	-	-
1981	88(1)	4	2	90(1)	1:11,132	1:12,935	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training program for optometrists in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan has an agreement with Ontario whereby this province has secured 3 places per year in the School of Optometry, University of Waterloo. The 5-year agreement took effect in the fall of 1976. Students may complete one year Pre-Optometry at a recognized university before transferring to Waterloo to complete the 4-year program. There are 10 students presently enrolled in the program.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

PHARMACISTS

Definition

A pharmacist compounds and dispenses prescribed pharmaceuticals and related preparations:

Prepares or supervises preparation of liquid medicines, ointments, powders, pills and other medications. Checks prescriptions for overdoses and drug interactions. Weighs, measures and mixes drugs and other medicinal compounds and fills bottles and capsules with correct quantity and composition of preparation. Stores and preserves biologicals, vaccines, serums and other drugs to prevent deterioration. Dispenses medical and surgical products for internal and external use as prescribed. Maintains patient medication profiles and records prescriptions dispensed and poisons and narcotics issued. Orders and maintains stock of pharmaceutical supplies. Provides information on uses and effects of medicaments. Sells non-prescription drugs, sick-room supplies, toiletries, cosmetics, lotions and other commercial products.

(Source: No. 3151-118, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association, #202, 2505 - 11th Avenue, Regina S4P 0K6.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Pharmacy Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. P-9).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Pharmacists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	843	990,746	1:1,229
#1 - Swift Current	35	48,371	1:1,382
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	45	68,994	1:1,533
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	41	50,727	1:1,237
#5 - Regina Rural	39	73,381	1:1,882
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	27	40,948	1:1,517
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	23	47,264	1:2,055
#10- Yorkton-Melville	58	82,952	1:1,430
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	62	73,918	1:1,192
#12- Prince Albert	42	77,675	1:1,849
#13- North Battleford	60	79,411	1:1,323
Regina City	156	163,217	1:1,046
Saskatoon City	212	154,261	1: 728
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	6	29,627	1:4,938
Out-of-province	37		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Pharmacists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	728	78	41	765 (9)	1:1,232	1:1,269	1:1,650
1976	765 (9)	74	55	784	1:1,211	1:1,360	1:1,577
1977	784	73	58	799 (26)	1:1,244	1:1,349	1:1,526
1978	799 (26)	88	62	825 (31)	1:1,222	1:1,324	1:1,502
1979	825 (31)	57	26	856 (39)	1:1,195	1:1,318	1:1,483
1980	856 (39)	65	101	820 (32)	1:1,246	1:1,325	-
1981	820 (32)	45	22	843 (37)	1:1,229	1:1,348	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
University of Saskatchewan (length: 4 years)			
Enrollment quota	80	80	80
Actual enrollment			
year 1	81	80	77
year 2	61	61	58
year 3	62	69	64
year 4	59	53	56
Graduates	58	51	54

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

Definition

A physical therapist plans and carries out programs of physical treatment, in consultation with physicians and other health care workers, to rehabilitate injured or disabled patients:

Administers muscle, nerve, joint and functional ability tests to identify physical problems of patient. Assesses patient's symptoms and capabilities. Directs and aids patients individually or in groups, in activities, designed to assist in muscle restoration and joint mobility. Guides patients in remedial activities involving use of parallel bars, weights, traction and other equipment. Gives whirlpool and contrast baths and applies moist packs. Administers treatments, using diathermy, ultrasonic and microwave machines, infra-red and ultra-violet lamps, low voltage generators and other electro-therapeutic equipment. Instructs patients and their families in procedures to be continued at home. Records treatments given and patient's response and progress.

(Source: No. 3137-122, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Canadian Physiotherapy Association - Saskatchewan Branch.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Saskatchewan Physical Therapists Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Physical Therapists Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. P-11).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Physical Therapists Registered and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	277	990,746	1: 3,885
#1 - Swift Current	5	48,371	1: 9,674
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	10	68,994	1: 6,899
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	7	50,727	1: 7,247
#5 - Regina Rural	4	73,381	1:18,345
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	5	40,948	1: 8,190
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	3	47,264	1:15,755
#10- Yorkton-Melville	12	82,952	1: 6,913
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	9	73,918	1: 8,213
#12- Prince Albert	14	77,675	1: 5,548
#13- North Battleford	9	79,411	1: 8,823
Regina City	83	163,217	1: 1,966
Saskatoon City	94	154,261	1: 1,641
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	29,627	
Out-of-province	22		
Unknown	0		

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Physical Therapists Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Physical Therapists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	277	146.0	22.0	15.1%
#1 - Swift Current	5	7.5	2.5	33.3%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	10	5.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	7	6.5	2.0	30.8%
#5 - Regina Rural	4	2.0	1.0	50.0%
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	5			
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	3			
#10- Yorkton-Melville	12	6.5	0.5	7.7%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	9	5.0	1.5	30.0%
#12- Prince Albert	14	9.0	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	9	7.5	2.0	26.7%
Regina City	83	48.0	10.5	21.9%
Saskatoon City	94	49.0	2.0	4.1%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0			
Out-of-province	22			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Physical Therapists Association.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Physical Therapists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	146.0	22.0	15.1%
Hospitals: Under 50 beds	4.5	0.5	11.1%
50-99 beds	7.0	3.0	42.9%
100-199 beds	16.0	3.0	18.8%
200+ beds	69.5	2.0	2.9%
Total hospitals	97.0	8.5	8.8%
Special care homes	7.5	1.0	13.3%
Extended care facilities	34.5	12.5	36.2%
Saskatchewan Health			
Saskatchewan Social Services	1.0	0.0	
Medical practices	6.0	0.0	
Dental practices			
Other			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Physical Therapists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	193	30	37	186 (8)	1;5,235	1:4,791	1:8,167
1976	186 (8)	50	50	186	1:5,105	1:5,336	1:7,556
1977	186	44	11	219 (6)	1:4,514	1:4,492	1:7,664
1978	219 (6)	51	30	240 (15)	1:4,313	1:4,755	1:7,860
1979	240 (15)	28	28	240 (10)	1:4,246	1:3,853	1,7,422
1980	240 (10)	54	41	253 (20)	1:4,215	-	-
1981	253 (20)	56	32	277 (22)	1:3,885	1:3,817	-

[1] Revised from previous editions. Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Physical Therapists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions[3]	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	178	-	-	-
1976	186	133.0	-	-
1977	213	134.5	-	-
1978	225	121.5	11.5	9.5%
1979	230	134.5	24.5	18.2%
1980	233	132.0	12.5	9.5%
1981	255	146.0	22.0	15.1%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Physical Therapists Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Prior to 1978, established positions for private-practice physical therapists were included. There are currently 9 facilities within the province which employ private-practice physical therapists. It is estimated that there are 12-16 of them employed at any one time.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is a 4-year baccalaureate program offered at the School of Physical Therapy, University of Saskatchewan. A 3-year diploma program was phased out in 1980-81, when the last class graduated. The Saskatchewan Physical Therapy Association is in the process of amending the Physical Therapists Act to incorporate the national standard which makes the degree rather than the diploma the requirement for membership.

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
University of Saskatchewan Diploma in Physical Therapy (length: 3 years)			
Enrollment quota[1]	20	20	20
Actual enrollment			
year 1	20	20	21
year 2	19	18	21
year 3	17	19	19
Graduates	17	18	1
University of Saskatchewan Bachelor of Physical Therapy (length: 4 years)			
Enrollment quota			
Actual enrollment			
year 4	14	15	21
Graduates	15	15	20

A Master of Science (Rehabilitation Medicine) program for holders of baccalaureate degrees is offered by the University of Saskatchewan subject to availability of faculty.

[1] Includes students in both Diploma and Baccalaureate program.

Financial Assistance Programs

Physical therapy students received assistance as follows from the Saskatchewan Health Paramedical Bursary Program:

Year	Total	New Students	Continuing Students
1978-79	18	4	14
1979-80	15	4	11
1980-81	16	4	12
1981-82	17	6	11

PHYSICIANS

Definition

The work of physicians is concerned with preventing, diagnosing and treating human illnesses. Activities include: conducting medical examinations, making diagnoses, prescribing and giving treatment for diseases, disorders and injuries of the human body and applying preventive medicine as well as rehabilitative techniques; performing surgical operations in the treatment of injuries, diseases and disorders of the human body and engaging in clinical research within the field of activities and scope of competence.

(Source: No. 3111, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Medical Association, 211-4th Avenue, Saskatoon S7K 1N1

Registration and Licensing Authority

Licensure by: The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan, 211 - 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon S7K 1N1. Recognition as a specialist by: The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Provincial Legislation

The Medical Profession Act (R.S.S. 1981, C. M-10).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of General Practitioners to Number of Physicians and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	General Practitioners[1]		All Physicians[2]	
	Number	G.P.-to population ratio[3]	Number	Physician-to-population ratio[3]
Total	983	1:1,008	1,450	1: 683
#1 - Swift Current	41	1:1,180	50	1: 967
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	57	1:1,210	77	1: 896
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	43	1:1,180	43	1:1,180
#5 - Regina Rural	34	1:2,158	35	1:2,097
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	28	1:1,462	28	1:1,462
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	15	1:3,151	15	1:3,151
#10- Yorkton-Melville	74	1:1,121	82	1:1,012
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	59	1:1,253	61	1:1,212
#12- Prince Albert	71	1:1,094	88	1: 883
#13- North Battleford	81	1: 980	90	1: 882
Regina City	216	1: 756	385	1: 424
Saskatoon City	248	1: 622	480	1: 321
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	16	1:1,852	16	1:1,852
Out-of-province				
Unknown				

[1] General practitioners with MCIC billing numbers in Saskatchewan.

[2] Includes both general practitioners and specialists with MCIC billing numbers in Saskatchewan.

[3] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

Table 2. Physicians by Specialty, Saskatchewan, 1981

Specialty	Number of physicians[1]
General practitioners	983
Specialists	467
Medical	
Dermatology	3
Internal medicine	81
Medical genetics	1
Neurology	10
Paediatrics	43
Physiatry	5
Psychiatry	37
Surgical	
General surgery	74
Neurosurgery	6
Plastic surgery	7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	29
Opthalmology	20
Opthalmology and otolaryngology	5
Orthopaedic surgery	23
Otolaryngology	10
Urologic surgeon	13
Technical	
Anaesthetics	33
Pathology	22
Radiology	45
Total	1,450

[1] Physicians with MCIC billing numbers in Saskatchewan.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Physicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[2]	Canada[4]
1975	-	-	-	1,201	1:776	1:619	1:703
1976	1,201	142	109	1,234	1:769	1:604	1:686
1977	1,234	171	94	1,311	1:733	1:609	1:671
1978	1,311	137	105	1,343	1:723	1:602	1:666
1979	1,343	148	124	1,367	1:714	1:609	1:653
1980	1,367	165	130	1,402	1:701	1:600	-
1981	1,402	147	99	1,450	1:683	1:575	-

[1] Physicians with MCIC billing numbers in Saskatchewan.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

Basic Medical Degree - Five years offered at University of Saskatchewan with pre-requisite of one year of pre-medical study at either the University of Regina or the University of Saskatchewan.

Specialist Certification - An additional four to five years or more as specified for each specialty by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
University of Saskatchewan (length: 1 year Pre-Med plus 5 years - M.D.)			
Enrollment quota	61	61	60
Actual enrollments			
year 1	61	59	60
year 2	58	61	58
year 3	64	60	61
year 4	61	63	57
year 5	64	62	62
Graduates	65	60	60

Financial Assistance Programs

Effective April 1, 1979 the Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission undergraduate medical student bursary program was terminated. However, students who were already enrolled as of that date were eligible for financial assistance from a loan assistance program that was approved in the fiscal year 1979-80. Under the program the maximum loan available to a student is $2500 per school year. Eight loans were approved for each of the fiscal years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

These loans will not be available after the 1982-83 school year, at which time all the students who were enrolled in the College of Medicine as of April 1, 1979 will have completed their undergraduate medical studies.

PROSTHETISTS AND ORTHOTISTS

Definitions

Prosthetist

A certified prosthetist is a professional worker who practises the art of prosthetics i.e. the science and art of replacing part of a human locomotor system by an appliance capable of simulating the missing member, both in function and appearance and who in pursuit of this art, can design, measure, fabricate, fit, alter and repair appropriate appliances and devices.

(Source: Canadian Board of Certification of Orthotists and Prosthetists).

Orthotist

A certified orthotist is a professional who practises the art of Orthotics i.e. the science and art of developing, correcting or supporting a human locomotor system which is abnormal, malformed or has lost, or never had, its full functional ability by the use of appliances designed to correct, develop, strengthen, or support the system and increase its physiological performances and who in pursuit of his art, can design, measure, fabricate, fit, alter and repair appropriate appliances and devices.

(Source: Canadian Board of Certification of Orthotists and Prosthetists).

Professional Association

Canadian Board of Certification of Orthotists and Prosthetists.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Canadian Board of Certification of Orthotists and Prosthetists.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Practising Prosthetists/Orthotists and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number practising	Population[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio
Total	20	990,746	1:49,537
Regina City[2]	13	163,217	1:12,555
Saskatoon City[3]	7	154,261	1:22,037

[1] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[2] All positions are with Wascana Hospital.

[3] All positions are with the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults.

Note: Included in the figures are 12 practicing prosthetist/orthotist technicians and trainees with 8 located in Regina and 4 in Saskatoon. In addition, not included are 6 shoemakers with 2 located in Regina and 4 in Saskatoon.

Table 2. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Prosthetists/Orthotists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada	Canada
1979				22	1:44,397	NC	NC
1980	22	-	-	21	1:46,774		
1981	21	-	-	20	1:49,537		

NC - Data not comparable.

[1] Prosthetists/Orthotists were not included in previous manpower reports. Included in figures for 1979 and 1980 are 13 and 12 practising prosthetist/orthotist technician and trainees respectively.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

Prior to January 1, 1980 it was possible for an individual to become a certified orthotist/prosthetist by sitting the national certification examinations after completing five years of on-the-job training. However, any individual wishing to begin training after this date will be required to complete at least two years of formal training, plus additional on-the-job training in order to be eligible for certification.

In September, 1980, an agreement was signed between Saskatchewan and British Columbia to provide three training places for Saskatchewan students in each starting class of the two-year prosthetic/orthotic training program at the British Columbia Institute of Technology.

A Diploma of Technology will be granted on graduation. Three additional years of satisfactory work experience will be required before graduates are eligible to write the national certification examination.

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health offers Paramedical bursaries for students training to be a prosthetist/orthotist. Only one bursary has been awarded to date.

PSYCHIATRIC NURSES

Definition

A psychiatric nurse provides nursing care to patients with mental and emotional problems in hospitals and clinics or in private homes:

Administers prescribed medications and treatments and attends to total nursing care of assigned patients. Observes records and reports symptoms and changes in patient's condition. Confers with psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists and other specialists to evaluate patient's condition and to plan therapy. Encourages patients to participate in routine work functions and recreational, community and other activities to build up self-confidence and to develop relationships with others. Counsels patients at home or in clinic and evaluates patient's adjustment in community.

(Source: No. 3131-138, Canadian Classifications and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association, 2835 - 13th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 1N6.

Provincial Legislation

The Psychiatric Nurses Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P -36).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Psychiatric Nurses and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	944	990,746	1: 1,077
#1 - Swift Current	24	48,371	1: 2,015
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	191	68,994	1: 361
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	102	50,727	1: 497
#5 - Regina Rural	19	73,381	1: 3,862
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	8	40,948	1: 5,118
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	5	47,264	1: 9,453
#10- Yorkton-Melville	54	82,952	1: 1,536
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	21	73,918	1: 3,519
#12- Prince Albert	87	77,675	1: 893
#13- North Battleford	154	79,411	1: 516
Regina City	133	163,217	1: 1,227
Saskatoon City	121	154,261	1: 1,275
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	29,627	1:29,627
Out-of-province	24		
Unknown			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Psychiatric Nurses and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	944	530.0	43.0	8.1%
#1 - Swift Current	24	19.5	2.5	12.8%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	191	100.5	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	102	88.0	6.0	6.8%
#5 - Regina Rural	19	0.0		
#7 - Rosetown Biggar	8	2.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	5	0.0		
#10- Yorkton-Melville	54	37.0	7.0	18.9%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	21	2.5	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	87	54.5	7.0	12.8%
#13- North Battleford	154	87.5	16.5	18.9%
Regina City	133	62.0	3.0	4.8%
Saskatoon City	121	73.5	1.0	1.4%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	3.0	0.0	
Out-of-province	24			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Psychiatric Nurses by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	530.0	43.0	8.1%
Hospitals: Under 50 beds			
50-99 beds			
100-199 beds	4.0		
200+ beds	82.5	1.0	1.2%
Total hospitals	86.5	1.0	1.2%
Special care homes	63.5	2.5	3.9%
Extended care facilities	37.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health	246.5	39.5	16.0%
Saskatchewan Social Services			
Health and Welfare Canada			
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	3.0	0.0	
Regina City Health Department			
Saskatoon City Health Department			
Medical practices	2.5	0.0	
Dental practices			
Other			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Psychiatric Nurses, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada
1975	745	99	91	753 (8)	1:1,251	-	
1976	753 (8)	64	75	742 (10)	1:1,297	1:1,341	
1977	742 (10)	105	68	779 (12)	1:1,253	1:1,418	
1978	779 (12)	103	75	807 (12)	1:1,221	1:1,134	N/A
1979	807 (12)	134	96	845 (8)	1:1,167	1:1,479	
1980	845 (8)	159	97	907 (23)	1:1,111	-	
1981	907 (23)	124	87	944 (24)	1:1,077	1:1,565	

N/A - Not available.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Psychiatric Nurses, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	745	-	-	-
1976	732	574.5	-	-
1977	767	541.5	58.5	10.8%
1978	795	513.5	42.5	8.3%
1979	837	545.5	47.5	8.7%
1980	884	578.5	50.0	8.6%
1981	920	530.0	43.0	8.1%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Wascana Institute (length: 2 years)			
Enrollment quota	135	135	135
Actual enrollment			
year 1	105	110	117
year 2	66	63	55
Graduates	61	60	53

A Certificate in Advanced Psychiatric Nursing is awarded by the Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association to psychiatric nurses who have completed an acceptable combination of university classes equivalent to one year of full-time university studies. Courses are offered at both the University of Saskatchewan and University of Regina.

Financial Assistance Programs

None.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Definition

To effect compliance with laws and regulations governing health standards, and to achieve this end, a public health inspector performs any combination of the following duties:

Locates persons suspected of exposure to communicable disease; interviews persons exposed to communicable disease to secure information on possible contacts; advises contacts to seek medical treatment. Inspects food and seizes and disposes of any food or animal injurious to health. Inspects food establishments, housing, water supplies, sewage disposal sites, waste disposal sites, recreational areas, and other public places. Takes samples of food, water, and air, and orders chemical, physical, biological, and bacteriological tests as appropriate, and interprets test results. Carries out procedures to ensure permits required by law are held. Initiates measures to control animal and insect vectors. Promotes health through information and education programs.

(Source: Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors.)

Professional Association

Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors, Saskatchewan Branch.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Certification by: Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors.

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Practising Public Health Inspectors and Established Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number practising[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	77	86.5	5.0	5.8%
#1 - Swift Current	5	5.0	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	6	6.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	5	5.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	5	6.0	1.0	16.7%
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	4	4.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	4	4.0	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville	7	7.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	5	6.0	1.0	16.7%
#12- Prince Albert	5	6.0	1.0	16.7%
#13- North Battleford	6	6.0	0.0	
Regina City	15[3]	19.5	1.0	5.1%
Saskatoon City	5	7.0	1.0	14.3%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	5	5.0	0.0	
Out-of-province	0			
Unknown	0			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health - Community Health Services Branch.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

[3] Canada Health and Welfare personnel included here.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Certified Public Health Inspectors by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	86.5	5.0	5.8%
Special care homes			
Extended care facilities			
Saskatchewan Health	57.0	3.0	5.3%
Saskatchewan Social Services			
Health and Welfare Canada	5.0	1.0	20.0%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	5.0	0.0	
Regina City Health Department	8.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City Health Department	7.0	1.0	14.3%
Medical practices			
Dental practices			
Other	4.5	0.0	

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Public Health Inspectors, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[1]	Western Canada	Canada
1975	61	16	8	69	1:13,506		
1976	69	4	5	68	1:13,963		
1977	68	15	8	75	1:12,478	N/A	N/A
1978	75	4	6	73	1:12,931		
1979	73	5	5	73	1:13,380		
1980	73	8	13	68	1:14,445		
1981	68	13	4	77	1:12,867		

N/A - Not available.

[1] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Public Health Inspectors, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number practising[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	69	75	-	-
1976	68	74	8.0	1.1%
1977	75	78	2.0	2.6%
1978	73	79	3.0	3.8%
1979	73	83.5	2.0	2.4%
1980	68	80	7.0	8.8%
1981	77	86.5	5.0	5.8%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health - Community Health Services Branch.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training program for public health inspectors in Saskatchewan.

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health awards Paramedical bursaries for students to study out-of-province. Bursaries have been awarded as follows:

Year	Total	New Students	Continuing Students
1978-79	10	4	6
1979-80	8	2	6
1980-81	9	4	5
1981-82	9	4	5

RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS

Definition

Radiological Technician

A radiological technician operates radiography equipment to produce pictures of body structures for diagnostic purposes:

Explains treatment and reassures patients. Prepares drugs and chemicals for radiologist. Positions patient according to part of body being x-rayed. Affixes shields to protect unaffected areas of patient from radiation. Adjusts equipment controls to collimate beam, to regulate length and intensity of x-ray exposure and to expose film. Processes and prepares films for interpretation by radiologist. Assists radiologist in fluoroscopy, cinefluoroscopy and other diagnostic procedures. Operates radiography equipment in operating theater or other specialized area to assist physician or surgeon.

(Source: No. 3155-114, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Radiotherapy Technician

A radiotherapy technician administers radiation treatment to patients as prescribed by radiation oncologist:

Explains treatment and reassures patients. Positions patient according to part of body being treated. Affixes shields to protect unaffected areas of patient from radiation. Adjusts equipment controls to collimate beam. Observes patient through window or on closed circuit television during treatment. Notifies radiation oncologist if medical problems arise. Assists clinical physicist to prepare patient's treatment plan according to radiation oncologist's prescription. Prepares or assists in preparation of sealed radioactive substances for surface application or insertion into body cavities.

(Source: No. 3155-118, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Nuclear-Medicine Technicians

A nuclear medicine technician prepares radioactive solutions and reagents and operates scanning equipment for diagnostic purposes:

Performs assays and quality-control tests on radioactive materials. Calculates doses to be administered by physician. Positions patient, and calibrates scanning equipment. Operates radiation scanning equipment to produce photographic image of irradiated area. Calculates blood volume and red cell survival, using geiger counter, electroscope, scaler, scintillation and position scanner, and scintogram. Monitors oscilloscope images, and studies photographic images to determine if further scanning is required. Performs radioisotope scanning of pathological specimens and blood samples.

(Source: No. 3155-110, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Society of X-Ray Technicians.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Saskatchewan Society of X-Ray Technicians.

Provincial Legislation

The X-Ray Technicians Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. X-1).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Radiological Technicians and Personnel-to-Population Ratios by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Population[2]	Personnel-to-population ratio[3]
Total	266	990,746	1: 3,753
#1 - Swift Current	13	48,371	1: 3,720
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	20	68,994	1: 3,450
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	6	50,727	1: 8,454
#5 - Regina Rural	8	73,381	1: 9,173
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	5	40,948	1: 8,190
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	7	47,264	1: 6,752
#10- Yorkton-Melville	17	82,952	1: 4,879
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	11	73,918	1: 6,720
#12- Prince Albert	14	77,675	1: 5,548
#13- North Battleford	12	79,411	1: 6,617
Regina City	72	163,217	1: 2,267
Saskatoon City	78	154,261	1: 1,978
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	29,627	1:29,627
Out-of-province	2		
Unknown			

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Society of X-Ray Technicians.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

Table 2. Number of Registered Radiological Technicians and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions[2]	Vacancy rate[2]
Total	266	189.5	2.0	1.1%
#1 - Swift Current	13	14.5	0.0	
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	20	10.5	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	6	5.0	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	8	6.5	0.0	
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	5	3.0	0.0	
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	7	0.0		
#10- Yorkton-Melville	17	15.0	0.0	
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	11	6.5	0.0	
#12- Prince Albert	14	9.5	0.0	
#13- North Battleford	12	9.5	0.0	
Regina City	72	52.5	2.0	3.8%
Saskatoon City	78	57.0	0.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	1	0.0		
Out-of-province	2			
Unknown				

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Society of X-Ray Technicians.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Health Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Radiological Technicians by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	189.5	2.0	1.1%
Hospitals: Under 50 beds	19.5	0.0	
50-99 beds	19.5	0.0	
100-199 beds	21.5	0.0	
200+ beds	102.0	1.0	1.0%
Total hospitals	162.5	1.0	0.6%
Special care homes			
Extended care facilities	1.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Health	2.0	0.0	
Saskatchewan Social Services	2.0	0.0	
Health and Welfare Canada	2.0	1.0	50.0%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan			
Regina City Health Department			
Saskatoon City Health Department			
Medical practices	20.0	0.0	
Dental practices			
Other			

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 4. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Radiological Technicians Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	224	65	53	236	1:3,948	1:3,075	1:3,173
1976	236	80	19	297	1:3,197	1:2,988	1:3,141
1977	297	79	119	257 (3)	1:3,785	1:2,657	1:3,020
1978	257 (3)	42	40	259 (2)	1:3,776	1:2,619	1:3,000
1979	259 (2)	42	41	260 (2)	1:3,785	1:2,585	1:2,956
1980	260 (2)	72	49	283 (1)	1:3,483	-	-
1981	283 (1)	33	50	266 (2)	1:3,753	1:2,674	-

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

[4] Canada Health Manpower Inventory 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Table 5. Established and Vacant Positions for Radiological Technicians, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	236	172	-	-
1976	297	190	-	-
1977	254	190.5	1.0	0.5%
1978	257	181.5	1.5	0.8%
1979	258	184.5	2.0	1.1%
1980	282	195.5	2.5	1.3%
1981	264	189.5	2.0	1.1%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Society of X-Ray Technicians. Excludes out-of-province personnel.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kelsey Institute (length: 8 months plus 18 months in-service training)			
Enrollment quota	24	24	25
Actual enrollment	20	18	19
Graduates	18	13	16

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health awards bursaries to students for training in both nuclear medicine technology and radiation therapy technology. The former are awarded in conjunction with a training agreement between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, under which Saskatchewan has secured three training places per year in the Nuclear Medicine Technology at Red River College in Winnipeg. Available training places have been filled each year.

Bursaries have been awarded as follows:

	Year	Total	New Students	Continuing
Nuclear Medicine	1978-79	8	3	5
	1979-80	8	2	6
	1980-81	7	3	4
	1981-82	8	3	5
Radiation Therapy	1978-79	3	0	3
	1979-80	2	2	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-

REGISTERED NURSES

Definition

A nurse provides total nursing care for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, extended-care facilities, and other establishments:

Discusses and plans total nursing care of assigned patients with physician and other members of health team. Directs activities of nursing team or performs nursing activities to provide nursing care of patients. Administers prescribed medications and treatments. Observes, records and reports symptoms and changes in patients' condition. Makes nursing rounds and accompanies physician on medical rounds to evaluate needs of individual patients and to assess effectiveness of nursing care. Counsels patient and family in health care and treatment to be continued at home. Directs or carries out established procedures to prepare essential facilities and equipment, and assists physician in examinations, treatments, surgery and deliveries. Performs nursing activities in obstetrics, paediatrics, orthopaedics and other clinical specializations.

(Source: No. 3131-130, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association, 2066 Retallack Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 2K2.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Registration by: Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

Provincial Legislation

The Registered Nurses Act (R.S.S. 1978, C. R-12).

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Registered Nurses and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Health regions	Number registered[1]	Established positions[2]	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	8,296	4,203.5	171.5	4.1%
#1 - Swift Current		323.5	16.5	5.1%
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg		221.5	5.5	2.5%
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	N/A	160.0	5.5	3.4%
#5 - Regina Rural		144.0	6.0	4.2%
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar		142.0	5.0	3.5%
#8 - Saskatoon Rural		46.0	0.0	
#10- Yorkton-Melville		240.0	7.0	2.9%
#11- Melfort-Tisdale		220.5	9.0	4.1%
#12- Prince Albert		241.0	5.5	2.3%
#13- North Battleford		298.0	37.0	12.4%
Regina City		1,086.5	43.5	3.7%
Saskatoon City		1,018.0	20.0	2.0%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan		62.5	11.0	1.8%
Out-of-province	383			
Unknown				

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

[2] Includes positions for public health nurses; excludes positions for operating-room nurses.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Registered Nurses by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		4,203.5	171.5	4.1%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	800.5	50.0	6.2%
	50-99 beds	233.5	5.5	2.4%
	100-199 beds	319.0	18.5	5.8%
	200+ beds	1,839.0	28.5	1.5%
	Total hospitals	3,192.0	102.5	3.2%
Special care homes		370.5	10.5	2.8%
Extended care facilities		120.0	9.5	7.9%
Saskatchewan Health		210.5	20.0	
Saskatchewan Social Services		24.0	3.0	12.5%
Health and Welfare Canada		99.0	23.0	
Department of Northern Saskatchewan		23.0	3.0	
Regina City Health Department		32.0	0.0	
Saskatoon City Health Department		31.0	0.0	
Medical practices		90.0	0.0	
Dental practices		2.5	0.0	
Other		9.0	0.0	

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Includes positions for public health nurses; excludes positions for operating-room nurses.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Registered Nurses, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada
1975	6,770	643	363	7,050 (353)	1:139	-	
1976	7,050 (353)	710	637	7,123 (256)	1:138	1:137	
1977	7,123 (256)	698	516	7,305 (335)	1:138	1:132	N/C
1978	7,305 (335)	533	343	7,495 (345)	1:136	1:127	
1979	7,495 (345)	578	284	7,789 (429)	1:133	1:130	
1980	7,789 (429)	628	378	8,039 (456)	1:130	1:126	
1981	8,039 (456)	538	281	8,296 (383)	1:125	-	

NC - Data not comparable.

[1] Figures in parentheses indicate out-of-province personnel.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population. Ratio excludes out-of-province personnel.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Research and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Registered Nurses, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.[1]

Year	Number registered[2]	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975	6,697	4,100.0[3]	384.0	9.8%
1976	6,867	4,075.0[3]	94.0	2.4%
1977	6,970	3,942.5	67.0	1.7%
1978	7,150	3,977.5	105.5	2.7%
1979	7,360	3,997.0	163.0	4.1%
1980	7,583	4,260.5	162.0	3.8%
1981	7,913	4,203.5	171.5	4.1%

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Source: Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

[3] Figures include registered nurses, public health nurses and operating-room nurses. All other years include registered and public health nurses only.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There are two-year diploma nursing programs offered at Kelsey Institute in Saskatoon and Wascana Institute in Regina. There is a four-year baccalaureate nursing program offered at the University of Saskatchewan (registered diploma nurses may obtain the degree in 3 years).

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kelsey Institute Diploma Nursing (length: 2 years)			
Enrollment quota	200	200	230
Actual enrollment			
year 1	200	209	237
year 2	188	204	187
Graduates	182	174	173
Wascana Institute Diploma nursing (length: 2 years)			
Enrollment quota	150	150	150
Actual enrollment			
year 1	110	139	139
year 2	131	121	133
Graduates	106	107	132
University of Saskatchewan Bachelor of Science (3 yr. Post R.N.) (length: 3 years)			
Enrollment quota	12	12	12
Actual enrollment			
year 1	10	6	10
year 2	27	18	14
year 3	26	30	26
Graduates	32	27	25
University of Saskatchewan Bachelor of Science in Nursing (length: 4 years)			
Enrollment quota	68	68	68
Actual enrollment			
year 1	74	75	72
year 2	55	79	76
year 3	73	48	67
year 4	57	67	44
Graduates	60	67	44

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health awards bursaries for training in Public Health Nursing at the University of Saskatchewan. The following bursaries have been awarded since 1978:

Year	Total	New Students	Continuing Students
1978-79	18	9	9
1979-80	16	7	9
1980-81	14	7	7
1981-82	13	6	7

RESPIRATORY TECHNOLOGISTS

Definition

A respiratory technologist administers respiratory therapy to patients in hospital or at home:

Discusses patient's treatment with medical and nursing staff. Sets up ventilators, incubators, manual resuscitators and other life support equipment. Attaches life support equipment to patient. Operates controls of equipment to adjust airway pressure, humidity, blood gas levels, respiratory rate and other factors. Monitors patient's progress and equipment function. Performs basic pulmonary function tests to assist physician in diagnosis of respiratory illnesses. Takes blood sample from patient and analyzes for blood gas values, if required. Explains treatment procedures and demonstrates equipment operation to patients and hospital personnel. Performs artifical respiration and external cardiac message, if required. Services and repairs equipment and inspects all medical piping, manifolds and patient alarm system.

(Source: No. 3159-134, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1980 - Revision.)

Professional Association

Saskatchewan Association for Respiratory Technologists.

Registration and Licensing Authority

Registration by: Canadian Society of Respiratory Technologists (C.S.R.T.).

Provincial Legislation

None.

Personnel Data

Table 1. Number of Practicing Respiratory Technologists and Established and Vacant Positions by Health Regions, Saskatchewan, 1981.[1]

Health regions	Number practising	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total	21	21.5	1.0	4.7%
#1 - Swift Current	0	0.0		
#2 - Moose Jaw-Assiniboia-Gravelbourg	2	2.0	0.0	
#3 - Weyburn-Estevan	1	0.5	0.0	
#5 - Regina Rural	0	0.0		
#7 - Rosetown-Biggar	0	0.0		
#8 - Saskatoon Rural	0	0.0		
#10- Yorkton-Melville	0	0.0		
#11- Melfort-Tisdale	0	0.0		
#12- Prince Albert	0	0.0		
#13- North Battleford	0	0.0		
Regina City	13	14.0	1.0	7.1%
Saskatoon City	5	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Department of Northern Saskatchewan	0	0.0		
Out-of-province	0			
Unknown				

[1] Due to the unavailability of alternative data sources, all personnel statistics will be based only on the number of active personnel derived from the Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

Table 2. Summary of Established and Vacant Positions for Respiratory Technologists by Employer Category, Saskatchewan, 1981.

Employer		Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
Total		21.5	1.0	4.7%
Hospitals:	Under 50 beds	0.5	0.0	
	50-99 beds			
	100-199 beds	1.0	0.0	
	200+ beds	20.0	1.0	5.0%
	Total hospitals	21.5	1.0	4.7%

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System, December 31, 1981.

Table 3. Selected Manpower Supply Statistics for Respiratory Technologists Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number at start of year[1]	Additions	Attrition	Number at end of year[1]	Personnel-to-population ratio		
					Saskatchewan[2]	Western Canada[3]	Canada[4]
1975	-	-	-	-			
1976	-	-	-	10	1:94,946	1:18,375	1:17,691
1977	10	-	-	13	1:73,964	1:16,771	1:15,565
1978	13	-	-	13	1:74,655	1:16,085	1:15,288
1979	13	-	-	23	1:42,467	-	1:13,715
1980	23	-	-	19	1:51,698	-	-
1981	19	-	-	21	1:47,178	1:14,928	-

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

[2] Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population.

[3] Source: Personnel - Rollcall, Division of Health Services Branch and Development, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; Health and Social Service Manpower In Alberta, Alberta Health and Social Services Disciplines Committee, Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Health Manpower Provincial Report, Manitoba Research Section, Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

[4] Canada Health and Manpower Inventory, 1980, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Source: Population-Statistics Canada.

Table 4. Established and Vacant Positions for Respiratory Technologists, Saskatchewan, 1975 to 1981.

Year	Number practicing	Established positions	Vacant positions	Vacancy rate
1975		-	-	-
1976	10	11	-	-
1977	13	13	0.0	0.0%
1978	13	13	0.0	0.0%
1979	23	23	1.0	4.3%
1980	19	24	5.0	20.8%
1981	21	21.5	1.0	4.7%

Source: Saskatchewan Health Manpower Monitoring System.

Saskatchewan Educational Programs

There is no training program in Saskatchewan for respiratory technologists.

Financial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Health offers Paramedical Bursaries for training in respiratory technology. Bursaries awarded have been as follows:

Year	Total	New Students	Continuing Students
1978-79	5	2	3
1979-80	3	-	3
1980-81	1	-	1
1981-82	-	-	-